MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Special Use Management (Non-Recreation) (J01)	01 Act on special use applications according to the following priorities a Land and land use activity requests relating to public safety, health and welfare, e g , highways, powerlines and public service improvements b Land and land use activities contributing to increased economic activity associated with National Forest resources, e g , oil and gas, and energy minerals c Land and land use activities that benefit only private users, e g , road permits, right-of-ways for powerlines, telephones, waterlines, etc (0065) (FDR)	
	02 Do not approve any special use applications that can be reasonably met on private or other Federal lands unless it is clearly in the public interest (0071) (FDR)	
	03 Bury electrical utility lines of 33 KV or less and telephone lines except when a Visual quality objectives of the area can be met using an overhead line b Burial is not feasible due to geologic hazard or unfavorable geologic conditions c It is not economical as determined by a cost analysis d Greater long-term site disturbance would result e It is not technically feasible (0072) (FDR)	
	04 Do not approve special use applications for areas adjacent to developed sites unless the proposed use is compatible with the purpose and use of the developed site (0389) (FDR)	
Rights-of-way and Land Adjustments (J02, 13, 15, 16, 17, and 18)	01 Acquire rights-of-way on existing Forest System roads and trails that cross private land (0162) (FDR)	

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF Rights-of-way and Land Adjustments (J02, 13, 15, 16, 17, and 18)

02 Insure floodplain and wetland values are approximately equal on both offered and selected tracts in proposed land exchanges or that values are in favor of the United States
(0006) (FDR)

03 Classify lands or interest in lands for acquisition where lands are valuable for NFS purposes, according to the following priorities:

a In designated wilderness areas and other congressionally classified areas
b Where lands or rights-of-way are needed to meet resource management goals and objectives
c Lands which provide habitat for threatened and endangered species of animals and plants
d Lands which include floodplain or wetlands
e On lands having historical or cultural resources, outstanding scenic values or critical ecosystems, when these resources are threatened by change of use or when management may be enhanced by public ownership

(2160GM) (FDR)

04 Classify lands for disposal according to the following priorities

a To States, counties, cities, or other Federal agencies when disposal will serve a greater public interest
b In small parcels intermingled with mineral or homesteads patents
c When suitable for development by the private sector, if development (residential, agricultural, industrial, recreational, etc) is in the public interest
d When critical or unique resource (wetlands, floodplains, essential big game winter range, threatened or endangered species habitat, historical or cultural resources, critical ecosystems, etc) effects are mitigated by reserving interests to protect the resource, or by exchange where other critical resources to be acquired are considered to be of equal or greater value

(2161GM) (FDR)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Rights-of-way and Land Adjustments (J02, 13, 15, 16, 17, and 18)	05 Effect jurisdictional transfers which achieve the following objectives a Reduce duplication of efforts by users and agencies in terms of time, cost, and coordination b Improve or maintain user access to the administering agency c Decrease travel and enhance management d Improve public understanding of applicable laws, regulations, policies, and procedures e Develop more effective and efficient work units f Reduce administrative cost (0070) (FDR)	
	06 Acquire private lands needed for big-game winter range (0319) (FDR)	
Property Boundary Location (J06)	01 Locate, mark, and post landlines according to the following priorities a Lines needed to meet planned activities; b Lines needed to protect NFS lands from encroachment, and c All other lines (0068) (FDR)	

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Soil Resource Management (KA1)	01 Maintain soil productivity, minimize man-caused soil erosion, and maintain the integrity of associated ecosystems a Use site preparation methods which are designed to keep fertile, friable topsoil essentially intact b Give roads and trails special design considerations to prevent resource damage on capability areas containing soils with high shrink-swell capacity c Provide adequate road and trail cross drainage to reduce sediment transport energy d Revegetate all areas, capable of supporting vegetation, disturbed during road construction and/or reconstruction to stabilize the area and reduce soil erosion Use less palatable plant species on cuts, fills, and other areas subject to trampling damage by domestic livestock and big game to discourage grazing by herbivores e Prevent livestock and wildlife grazing which reduces the percent of plant cover to less than the amount needed for watershed protection and plant health f Place tractor-built firelines on the contour, where possible, and avoid use of tractors on highly erodable sites g Provide permanent drainage and establish protective vegetative cover on all new temporary roads or equipment ways, and all existing roads which are being removed from the transportation system h Minimize soil compaction by reducing vehicle passes, skidding on snow, frozen or dry soil conditions, or by off-ground logging systems i Restore soil disturbance caused by human use to soil loss tolerance levels commensurate with the natural ecological processes for the treatment	a Use the following Standards and Guidelines unless more site specific requirements are developed during project design 1 Limit intensive ground disturbing activities on unstable slopes and highly erodible sites 2 Apply Packer's guides in the design for cross drain spacing and buffers 3 Chisel or rip, on the contour, compacted soils Soils are considered compacted if there is a 15 percent increase in bulk density or a 50 percent decrease in macro pore space (6322) (FDR)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF areas
Soil Resource (0608) (FDR)
Management
(KA1)

02 1) Obliterate and rehabilitate those existing travel ways identified for return to resource production
(2214GM) (FDR)

03 Identify at the project level, upland areas that are immediately adjacent to Riparian (Prescription 9A) Management Areas Adjacent upland areas are those portions of a management area which, when subjected to management activities, have a potential for directly affecting the condition of the adjacent Riparian Management Area The magnitude of effects is dependent upon slope steepness, and the kind, amount, and location of surface and vegetation disturbance within the adjacent upland unit
(0848) (FDR)

a The following is a guide to identify the approximate extent of adjacent upland areas

Slope gradient of upland areas adjacent to Riparian Management Area	Upslope distance from boundary of Riparian Management Area
% Slope Range	Feet
0-20	100
20-30	180
30-40	280
40-50	400
50-60	520
60-70	640
70-80	760
80-90	880
90-100	1000
100-150	1000-1300

(6698) (FDR)

b Reduce, through designed management practices and appropriate erosion mitigation and vegetation/restoration measures, the project caused on-site erosion rates (calculated with appropriate Universal Soil Loss Equation methodology) by 75% within the first year after disturbance Reduce project caused on-site erosion by 95% within five years after initial disturbance (USDA Tech Pub SA-TP 11, 1980 USDA SCS Tech Note No

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Soil Resource Management (KA1)		10, 1977) (6700) (FDR) c Design continuing mitigation/restoration practices and follow-up maintenance activities to insure that 80% original ground cover (vegetation) recovery occurs within five years after disturbance (6702) (FDR)
Transportation System Management (L01 & 20)	01 Classify areas as to whether off-road vehicle use is permitted (0452) (FDR) 02 Close all newly constructed roads to public motorized use unless documented analysis shows a Use does not adversely impact other resources, b Use is compatible with the ROS class established for the area; c They are located in areas open to motorized use; d They provide user safety; e They serve an identified public need; f The area accessed can be adequately managed, or g Financing is available for maintenance or coop-maintenance can be arranged (0075) (FDR)	a Specify off-road vehicle restrictions based on ORV use management (FSM 2355, R2 Supp 88) (6083) (FDR)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF Transportation System Management (L01 & 20)

03 Manage road use by seasonal closure if

a Use causes unacceptable damage to soil and water resources due to weather or seasonal conditions
b Use conflicts with the ROS class established for the area;
c Use causes unacceptable wildlife conflict or habitat degradation;
d Use results in unsafe conditions due to weather conditions;
e They serve a seasonal public or administration need, or
f Area accessed has seasonal need for protection or nonuse

(0076) (FDR)

04 Keep existing roads open to public motorized use unless

a Financing is not available to maintain the facility or manage the associated use of adjacent lands;
b Use causes unacceptable damage to soil and water resources,
c Use conflicts with the ROS class established for the area,
d They are located in areas closed to motorized use and are not "designated routes" in the Forest travel management direction
e. Use results in unsafe conditions unrelated to weather conditions;
f There is little or no public need for them; or
g Use conflicts with wildlife management objectives

(0077) (FDR)

05 Closed or restricted roads may be used for and to accomplish administrative purposes when

a Prescribed in management area direction statements;
b Authorized by the Forest Supervisor, and
c In case of emergency

(0078) (FDR)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Arterial and Collector Road Construction and Reconstruction (L02 thru L09, L16 thru L18)	01 Construct and reconstruct arterial and collector roads to meet multiple resource needs (0083) (FDR)	a Construction and reconstruction standards for arterial and collector roads are Standard: Arterial / Collector Travel Speed: Average 30-55 mph / Average 10-30 mph Lanes: Generally 2 lanes / Generally 1 lane Surface: All weather, generally asphalt or gravel / Generally gravel or native surface, sometimes asphalt Width: Typically 20 to 24 feet, but some single lane with inter-visible 10-foot turnouts / Typically 12 to 16 feet, with inter-visible 10-foot turnouts Drainage: Permanent, not to impede traffic / Permanent but may impede traffic (6039) (FDR)
Local Road Construction and Reconstruction (L11, 12, & 13)	01 Construct and reconstruct local roads to provide access for specific resource activities such as campgrounds, trailheads, timber sales, range allotments, mineral leases, etc , with the minimum amount of earthwork (0084) (FDR)	a Construction and reconstruction standards for local roads are Travel Speed: Average less than 20 mph Lanes: Usually single lane except for developed

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Local Road Construction and Reconstruction (L11, 12, & 13)		recreation sites Surface: Varies from asphalt to native surface, majority native surface Width: Typically 10 thru 14 feet Turnouts optional depending upon traffic management Usually not intervisible Drainage: Dips and culverts (6040) (FDR)
	02 1) Construct temporary roads for specific resource activities such as timber sales, emergencies, (e g fire suppression), or mineral exploration Roads needed beyond the timber sale or minerals exploration activity shall be specified roads (i e , not temporary) 2) Temporary roads shall not be designated as Forest development transportation facilities and shall not be recorded in the transportation inventory system 3) Forest Road and Trail funds shall not be used for temporary road construction and/or rehabilitation 4) Temporary roads shall be returned to resource production (2213GM) (FDR)	a Construction Standards for temporary roads are Travel Speed: Less than 10 mph Lanes: Single Surface: Usually native Width: Typically 10 thru 14 *feet* *The minimum width* is desired to minimize surface disturbance Drainage: Temporary Drain dips, low water crossings, culverts Rehabilitation: Return to resource production within one year from cessation of activities (8202GM) (FDR)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Road Maintenance (L19)	01 Maintain all roads to the following minimum requirements a All paved roads- Level 5; b All arterial and open collectors - Level 3, c All open local roads- Level 2; and d All closed roads- Level 1 (2200GM) (FDR)	a See levels of maintenance in FSM 7730 (6274) (FDR) b Level 1 maintenance includes upkeep of drainage structures and vegetation cover necessary to prevent erosion (6324) (FDR)
	02 Maintain structures, bridges, cattleguards, etc , to be structurally sound and safe for use (0080) (FDR)	
Trail System Management (L23)	01 Maintain all trails for foot and horse travel unless specifically closed to either or both class of user (0451) (FDR)	

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Trail System Management (L23)	02 Maintain all trails to the following minimum requirements a Structures (bridges, corduroy, etc) are structurally sound and safe for specified class of user, b Maintain drainage structures to prevent unacceptable resource damage, and c Remove hazards from trails to allow safe passage for specified class of users A safety hazard is a physical condition of a trail which may cause injury, is unusual or unexpected, and not readily identifiable by the trail user It is not a condition which is easily identifiable and normally encountered for the type or location of the trail involved The following examples illustrate this distinction A hazard is a rotten bridge decking or handrail A stream crossing where no bridge is provided and the user would expect this on the type and location of the trail is not a hazard A hazard is a stable-appearing loose rock in a constructed treadway where all other rocks are stable A trail treadway made up of rocks in a near-natural position, many of which are loose, is not a hazard A hazard is a perennial bog-hole on a horse trail An intermittent bog-hole which will dry up by early summer or within a few days following a rain storm is not a hazard A hazard is a section of trail treadway supported by rotten cribbing A section of trail where the treadway is obviously slippery is not a hazard A hazard is a marked ford with holes deeper than the normal channel A deep ford with a consistent stream bed is not a hazard (0074) (FDR) 03 Provide a full range of trail opportunities in coordination with other Federal, State, and municipal jurisdictions and private industries both on and off NFS lands (0455) (FDR)	y

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Trail System Management (L23)	04 CONTINENTIAL DIVIDE NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL (CDNST) Apply Interim Management for the CDNST corridor to identified alternative routes utilizing both existing trails and roads and nonexisting routes which may be used as connecting travel segments Interim management will establish visual quality objectives for the Foreground and Middleground areas within the corridor (0354) (FDR)	a The CDNST corridor is that area which encompasses the foreground and middleground of the seen-area as viewed from the alternative travel routes identified in the CDNST Comprehensive Plan Interim management which protects the current scenic quality and recreation opportunities will be applied until such time that a specific trail route is formally designated as a part of the CDNST System (6198) (FDR)
		b All travel route alternatives within the CDNST corridor have a Visual Management System (VMS) sensitivity Level I classification until a specific trail route is formally designated Foreground and middleground areas within the corridor will meet the highest visual quality objective available within the existing visual condition class constraints and the visual quality objective of the management area (6199) (FDR)
	05 Do not mark existing travel routes as being a part of the CDNST system until they have been formally designated (0355) (FDR)	

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Trail System Management (L23)	06 Upon formal designation of a travel route segment as a part of the CDNST system, manage the segment to emphasize foot travel, provide for horse use where safe to do so, and the continuation of motorized use where presently permitted and considered appropriate in the management direction for the overall management area Give consideration to the needs of the long-distance traveler Where motorized use is permitted, limit to snowmobiles operating on snow and vehicles with less than 40 inch width Where the route coexists with a primitive local road, it may be open to use by larger vehicles (0356) (FDR)	a The formally designated CDNST travelway will have a sensitivity Level I classification Foreground and middleground areas, as seen from the trail, will meet the highest visual quality objective available within the existing visual condition class constraints, and the visual quality objective of the specific management area (6200) (FDR) b Mark trail routes using the CDNST logo according to appropriate standards in the Comprehensive Plan (6201) (FDR) c All other prescribed direction, standards and guidelines for the specific management area through which the (CDNST) passes apply (6203) (FDR) d Maintain trails in accordance with standards in the Trail Handbook (FSH 7709 12) (6129) (FDR) e Schedule trail maintenance in accordance with Regional Acceptable Work Standards (FSM 1310 R2 ID No 1 7/22/82) (6131) (FDR)
Trail Construction and Reconstruction (L22)	01 Construct or reconstruct trails when needed as part of the transportation system (0399) (FDR)	a Cross drains and conveyance structures are planned according to Forest Design Standards (6326) (FDR)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Fire Planning and Suppression (P01)	01 Provide a level of protection from wildfire that is cost efficient and that will meet management objectives for the area considering the following a The values of the resources that are threatened by fire, b The probability of fire occurrence, c The fuelbed that fires will probably occur in, d The weather conditions that will probably influence fires that occur, e The costs of fire protection programs (FFP and FFF), f The social, economic, political, cultural, environmental, life and property concerns; and g Management objectives for the area Use the Fire Management Analysis process (FSH 5109 19) for this analysis (0111) (FDR)	
Escaped Fire Suppression (P09)	01 Take suppression action on all escaped fires considering the following· a The values of the resources threatened by the fire (both positive and negative), b Management objectives for the threatened area(s), c The fuelbeds the fire may burn in, d The current and projected weather conditions that will influence fire behavior, e Natural barriers and fuel breaks, f Social, economic, political, cultural, and environmental concerns, g Public safety, h Firefighter safety; and i Costs of alternative suppression strategies Use the escaped fire situation analysis to make this determination (FSM 5130 31) (0112) (FDR)	
Fuel Treatment (P11 thru 14)	01 Maintain fuel conditions which permit fire suppression forces to meet fire protection objectives for the area (0113) (FDR)	a Reduce or otherwise treat all fuels so the potential fireline intensity of an area will not exceed 400 BTU's/sec/ft (B I -68) on 90% of the days during the regular fire season, or Break up continuous fuel concentrations exceeding the above

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Fuel Treatment (P11 thru 14)		standard into manageable units with fuel breaks or fire lanes, or Provide additional protection for areas exceeding the above standard when such protection will not be required for more than five years (6056) (FDR)
Vegetation Treated by Burning (P15)	01 Use prescribed fire to accomplish resource management objectives, such as reducing fuel load buildup, wildlife habitat improvement, etc (0101) (FDR)	
	02 Limit use of prescribed fires on areas adjacent to riparian areas to protect riparian and aquatic values (0102) (FDR)	
	03 Use unplanned ignition on areas identified in this Plan to achieve management objectives (0850) (FDR)	
Air Resource Management (P16)	01 Comply with State and Federal air quality standards (See FSM 2120) (0094) (FDR)	
Insect and Disease Management/ Suppression (P35)	01 Prevent or suppress epidemic insect and disease populations that threaten forest tree stands with an integrated pest management (IPM) approach consistent with resource management objectives (0148) (FDR)	

MANAGEMENT AREA DIRECTION

The management area prescriptions included in this Section represent the Management Area Direction applicable to specific land areas. These management area prescriptions in various combinations were used as the basis for developing the alternatives analyzed in the accompanying Final EIS.

A management area prescription number was assigned to each management area in order to link the prescription to the land area. The management area location is illustrated on the Management Area Map inserted inside the back cover of this document.

The prescription for each management area consists of a prescription summary and a set of management requirements. The prescription summary identifies the primary emphasis of the prescription. All prescriptions are multiple-use prescriptions, but each has a primary emphasis.

Management requirements are presented in three columns: Management Activities, General Direction Statements, and Standards and Guidelines.

Management Activities are work processes that are conducted to produce, enhance, or maintain output levels, or to achieve administrative and environmental quality objectives. Management Activities are identified by a code number and title defined in the Management Information Handbook (FSH 1309.11) dated July 1980. In some cases, management activities were grouped under one activity when it was not appropriate to develop separate requirements. Not all management activities need management requirements. When there are no management requirements listed for an activity, the Forest Direction or direction in laws, regulations, executive orders of Forest Service directives adequately covers the activity.

General Direction Statements specify the actions, measures, or treatments (management practices) to be done when implementing the management activity, or the condition expected to exist after the general direction is implemented.

Standards and Guidelines are quantifications of the acceptable limits within which the general direction is implemented.

MANAGEMENT AREA SUMMARY

Table III-2 displays the management emphasis and acreage allocations for each management area. The accompanying Plan Map displays where these acres are located on the Forest. The Plan Map shows management area boundaries and numbers corresponding to the management area prescriptions.

There is one exception to the mapping and prescription applications. In the Plan 13,599 acres of the Cannibal Plateau Further Planning Area are suitable for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, management areas 8A, 8B, and 8C. Until Congress acts, the suitable acres of Cannibal Plateau will be managed to maintain existing wilderness character while still permitting existing uses.

The Fossil Ridge Wilderness Study Area (47,400 acres) and 18,391 acres of the Cannibal Plateau Further Planning Area are not suitable for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. The Oh-Be-Joyful Wilderness Study Area, 5,500 acres, was not suitable for Wilderness in a Draft EIS transmitted to the Environmental Protection Agency June 4, 1981. These areas have several management areas which include nonwilderness management in their prescriptions. Until Congress acts, Fossil Ridge and Oh-Be-Joyful will be managed to maintain their existing wilderness character while still permitting existing uses.

The Forest Service transmitted a draft Final Environmental Impact Statement to the President and the Environmental Protection Agency, June 4, 1981, with a finding that the Oh-Be-Joyful Wilderness Study Area was found to be not suitable for inclusion in the Wilderness Preservation System. Until Congress acts, Fossil Ridge Wilderness Study Area and Oh-Be-Joyful Wilderness Study Area will be managed to protect and maintain existing wilderness resource characteristics while still permitting existing uses.

TABLE III-2.

MANAGEMENT AREA SUMMARY

Management Area	Emphasis	Total Acres
1A	National Forest System Developed Recreation Sites.	1,117
1B	Existing winter sports sites.	8,191
1D	Utility corridors and electronic sites.	4,535
2A	Semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities. Range management will reduce conflicts between recreation and livestock.	490,433
2B	Roaded natural and rural recreation opportunities. Major travel routes. Maintained or improved visual quality. Range management will reduce conflicts between recreation and livestock. Timber harvest.	140,000
3A	Semi-primitive non-motorized recreation opportunities. User density is controlled by access.	36,391
4B	Wildlife habitat management for one or more management indicator species. Livestock grazing will be compatible with wildlife habitat management.	104,757
4C	Wildlife habitat improvement. Vegetation treatment in hardwood and shrub dominated land. Livestock grazing will be compatible with wildlife habitat management.	221,796
4D	Wildlife habitat management. Livestock grazing will be compatible with wildlife habitat management. Clearcut aspen only. Slopes less than 40%.	21,139

TABLE III-2. (Cont.)

Management Area	Emphasis	Total Acres
5A	Big game winter range in non-forest areas. Travel management prevents unacceptable stress. Livestock grazing managed to favor wildlife habitat.	206,305
5B	Big game winter range in forest areas. Travel management prevents unacceptable stress. Vegetation treatment will enhance plant and animal diversity. Livestock grazing managed to favor wildlife habitat.	36,389
6A	Livestock grazing. Improve forage composition. Vegetation treatment in mountain grass, meadow, and shrub; oakbrush; and aspen types. All slopes.	1,001
6B	Livestock grazing. Maintain forage composition. Vegetation treatment in mountain grass, meadow, and shrub; oakbrush; and aspen types. All slopes.	797,144
7A	Intensive timber management. Clearcut harvest in aspen, spruce-fir, and lodgepole pine types. Slopes less than 40%.	18,926
7C	Intensive timber management. Clearcut harvest in lodgepole pine type. Group selection harvest in spruce-fir type. Slopes greater than 40%.	3,221
7E	Intensive timber management. Shelterwood harvest in spruce-fir and ponderosa pine types. Clearcut lodgepole pine. Slopes less than 40%.	296,097
8A	Pristine wilderness setting. Very high levels of solitude. High opportunity for challenge, risk, and self-reliance. No trails present.	105,475
8B	Primitive wilderness setting. High level of solitude. High opportunity for challenge, risk, and self-reliance.	185,464

TABLE III-2. (Cont.)

Management Area	Emphasis	Total Acres
8C	Semi-primitive wilderness setting. Moderate level of solitude. Moderate opportunity for challenge, risk, and self-reliance.	176,278
9A	Riparian area management. One hundred feet of perennial stream edges. Does not apply to wildernesses, special interest areas, and research natural areas.	25,826
9B	Intensive water augmentation. Increase water quantity on suitable timberland. Snowpack management.	14,580
10A	Research Natural Areas.	1,461
10C	Special Interest Areas. Cultural Areas. National Natural Landmarks.	1,061
10E	Municipal Watersheds.	7,440
TOTAL ACRES		2,905,027

PRESCRIPTIONS FOR MANAGEMENT AREAS

The pages following display Management Area Summaries and the management area prescriptions on the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests.

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 1A

(Provides for existing and proposed developed recreation sites.)

Management emphasis is for developed recreation in existing and proposed campgrounds, picnicgrounds, trailheads, visitor information centers, summer home groups, and water-based support facilities. Proposed sites (site scheduled for development in the plan) are managed to maintain the site attractiveness until they are developed.

Facilities such as roads, trails, toilets, signs, etc., may be dominant but harmonize and blend with the natural setting. Livestock grazing is generally excluded from developed sites. Existing and proposed sites are withdrawn from locatable mineral entry.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A04)	01 Emphasize visually appealing landscapes (vista openings, rock outcroppings, diversity of vegetation, etc) (0104) (1A)	a Do not allow negative deviation from an Adopted Visual Quality Objective (VQO) of -partial retention in Development Level 2 Sites -modification in Development Level 3, 4 and 5 Sites (8028GM) (1A) b Sensitivity level Development Level 3, 4, and 5 sites are Sensitivity Level one (6221) (1A) c Apply rehabilitation practices where the above objectives are not currently being met (6068) (1A)
	02 Facilities may dominate, but will harmonize and blend with the natural foreground and middleground landscape (0384) (1A)	
Recreation Site Construction and Rehabilitation (A05 AND 06)	01 Design facilities and access to provide site protection, efficient maintenance, and user convenience Design and develop sites to ensure that developed capacity does not exceed season-long carrying capacity (0383) (1A)	a Construct and reconstruct existing and new developed sites in accordance with the guidelines in FSM 2331 (6279) (1A)
	02 Provide at least 10 percent of the units in level 3 and 4 camp and picnic sites to accommodate two or more family groups (0347) (1A)	
Management of Developed Recreation Sites (A08, 09, 11 & 13)	01 Maintain all developed sites in accordance with Regional Acceptable Work Standards (FSM 1310 R2 ID No 1 7/22/82) (0386) (1A)	

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Management of Developed Recreation Sites (A08, 09, 11 & 13)	02 Maintain facilities in a safe condition Replace facilities when rehabilitation costs 50 percent or more of replacement costs or when existing facilities are no longer compatible with site design or ROS classification (0387) (1A)	a See FSH 2309 11, Sec 122 (6222) (1A)
Range Resource Management (D02)	01 Manage livestock grazing to enhance recreation opportunities in existing and proposed recreation sites (0110) (1A)	a Construct fences of material other than barbed wire around developed sites (6281) (1A)
	02 Exclude grazing of recreational stock and livestock in developed recreation sites during the managed recreation use season (0059) (1A)	a Maintain vegetation in fair or better range condition (6061) (1A)
Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)	01 Manage tree stands to enhance visual quality and recreation opportunities on existing and proposed recreation sites (0115) (1A)	
	02 Remove unsafe and or dead trees in developed sites Plant new trees to provide desired tree cover when natural regeneration is insufficient (0466) (1A)	a See Technical Report R-2-1 (1981) Tree Hazards Recognition *and Reduction in Recreation Sites* (6630) (1A)
	03 Manage forest cover types to perpetuate tree cover and provide healthy stands (2107GM) (1A)	
Fire Planning and Suppression (P01)	01 Provide a level of protection from wildlife that is cost efficient and that will meet management objectives for the area (2223GM) (1A)	a Prompt control of all wildfires (8220GM) (1A)
Fuel Treatment (P11 thru 14)	01 Maintain fuel conditions which permit fire suppression forces to meet fire protection objectives for the area (0113) (1A)	a Reduce or otherwise treat all fuels so the potential fireline intensity will not exceed 100 BTU's/sec/ft (BI38) on 90% of the days during the regular fire season (8224GM) (1A)

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 1B

(Provides for existing and potential winter sports sites.)

Management emphasis provides for downhill skiing on existing sites and maintains selected inventoried sites for future downhill skiing recreation opportunities. Management integrates ski area development and use with other resource management to provide healthy tree stands, vegetative diversity, forage production for wildlife and livestock, and opportunities for non-motorized recreation.

Visual resources are managed so that the character is one of forested areas interspersed with openings of varying widths and shapes. Facilities may dominate, but harmonize and blend with the natural setting. Harvest methods in forested areas between ski runs is clearcutting in aspen, and lodgepole pine, shelterwood in interior ponderosa pine and mixed conifers, and group selection in Engelmann spruce-subalpine fir, or as specified in the permittee's site-specific Master Development Plan.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A04)	01 Emphasize visually appealing landscapes (vista openings, rock outcroppings, diversity of vegetation, etc) (0104) (1B)	a Do not allow negative deviation from an Adopted Visual Quality Objective (VQO) of modification (8029GM) (1B) b Apply rehabilitation practices where the above objectives are not currently being met (6068) (1B)
Recreation Site Construction and Rehabilitation (A05 AND 06)	01 Design and locate improvements on winter sport sites to provide safety to users and to harmonize with the natural environment (0358) (1B)	a Follow construction; reconstruction standards specified in the approved Master Development Plan (6282) (1B)
Management of Developed Recreation Sites (A08, 09, 11 & 13)	01 Provide opportunities for year-round recreation use of the permitted area and facilities (0359) (1B)	
Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Maintenance (C02, 04, 05 and 06)	01 Emphasize non-game wildlife management (2063GM) (1B)	
Range Resource Management (D02)	01 Manage livestock grazing to enhance recreation opportunities in existing and proposed recreation sites (0110) (1B)	a Maintain vegetation in fair or better range condition (6061) (1B)
Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)	01 Manage forest cover types on the permitted area to enhance visual quality, diversity, and recreation opportunities, and to provide for a healthy forest cover in existing and proposed winter sports sites (0450) (1B)	

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)	02 Manage forested areas between ski runs using the following harvest methods - Clearcut in aspen and lodgepole pine, - Shelterwood in interior ponderosa pine and mixed conifer, - Group selection in Engelmann spruce-subalpine fir, - or those specified in the permittee's Ski Area Master Development Plan (0760) (1B)	a Apply harvest treatments to forest cover types as specified below or as specified in the permittee's Ski Area Master Development Plan where these plans exist for the area (6666) (1B) b Silvicultural Standards (These standards may be exceeded on areas managed for old growth) 1 Clearcut

	Forest Cover Type		
	Lodgepole Pine-	Aspen	Other Forest Cover Types
Rotation Age	90-140 yrs	80-120 yrs	100 or more yrs
Growing Stock Level	80-120	N/A	60 to 120
Thinning Cycle	20-30 yrs	N/A	20 to 30 yrs

2 Two-Step Shelterwood

	Forest Cover Type	
	Interior Ponderosa pine & Mixed Conifer	Other Forest Cover Types
Rotation Age	100-160 yrs	100 or more yrs

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES	
CONTINUATION OF Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)			
		Growing Stock Level	80-120 / 60-120
		Thinning Cycle	20-30 yrs / 20-30
		First cut (seed cut) Remove 40 to 70 percent of the basal area or	
		Cut to	BA 25-60 / BA 20-60
		Second Cut (removal cut) Remove all overstory when regenerated stand meets minimum stocking standards	
		3 Three-Step Shelterwood	
		Forest Cover Type	Interior Ponderosa pine & Mixed Conifer / Other Forest Cover Types
		Rotation Age	100-160 yrs / 100 or more yrs
		Growing Stock Level	80-120 / 60-120
		Thinning Cycle	20-30 yrs / 20-30 yrs
		First Cut (preparatory cut) Remove 10 to 40 percent of the basal area or	
		Cut to	BA 60-80 / BA 50-80
		Second Cut (seed cut)	

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Silvicultural
Prescriptions
(E03, 06 & 07)

Remove 40 to 50 percent of the remaining basal area or

Cut to	BA 25-50 10-20 yrs after preparatory cut	BA 20-50 10-20 yrs after preparatory cut
Third Cut (removal cut) Remove all overstory when regenerated stand meets minimum stocking standards		
4 Selection		
	Forest Cover Type	
	Engelmann spruce-subalpine fir	Other Forest Cover Types
Residual BA	80-120	80-120
Cutting Cycle	20-30 yrs	20-40 yrs
(6294)	(1B)	

03 Limit timber harvest activities to periods of low recreation use activity or to coincide with ski area construction activity
(0468) (1B)

04 Utilize firewood material using both commercial and noncommercial methods
(0147) (1B)

05 The combined water yield effects of type conversion on ski runs and increased on-site water from stand regeneration must be determined Do not exceed threshold limits of water quality and drainage system stability deterioration
(0610) (1B)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)

06 For management purposes of forested areas between ski trails or other permanent openings, a cut-over area is considered an opening until such time as

- Increased water yield drops below 50 percent of the potential increase;
- Forage and/or browse production drops below 40 percent of potential production;
- Deer and elk hiding cover reaches 60 percent of potential;
- Minimum stocking standards by forest cover type and site productivity are met; and
- The area appears as a young forest rather than a restocked opening, and takes on the appearance of the adjoining characteristic landscape

(0501) (1B)

a When the Visual Quality Objective of an area is modification or maximum modification, the regenerated stand shall meet or exceed all of the following characteristics before a cut-over area is no longer considered an opening

Forest Cover Type	Minimum Stocking Level (Trees/ acre)	Tree Stand Height (ft) 1/
Inland Ponderosa Pine	190	6
Mixed Conifers	190	6
Lodgepole Pine	150	6
Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine fir	150	6
Aspen	300	6

Forest Cover Type	Crown Closure (Percent)	Distribution 2/
Inland Ponderosa Pine	30	70%
Mixed Conifers	30	75%
Lodgepole		

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)		Pine 30 75% Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine fir 30 75% Aspen 30 75% 1/ Applies to trees specified as minimum stocking level 2/ Percent of plots or transects that are stocked (6014) (1B)
Local Road Construction and Reconstruction (L11, 12, & 13)	01 Design and locate local roads in the permitted area a To facilitate management of tree stands and wildlife as well as recreation; and b With the minimum of mileage and earthwork (0467) (1B)	
Fire Planning and Suppression (P01)	01 Provide a level of protection from wildlife that is cost efficient and that will meet management objectives for the area (2223GM) (1B)	a Reduce or otherwise treat all fuels so the potential fireline intensity will not exceed 100 BTU's/sec/ft (BI38) on 90% of the days during the regular fire season (8224GM) (1B)

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 1D

(Provides for utility corridors.)

Management emphasis is for major oil and gas pipelines, major water transmission and slurry pipelines, electrical transmission lines, and transcontinental telephone lines. Management activities within these linear corridors strive to be compatible with the management goals of the management areas through which they pass. Utility corridors are not permitted in wilderness unless authorized by the President. They also are not capatible with Research Natural Areas or Wild and Scenic Rivers. They will avoid developed recreation sites and winter sports sites (Management Areas 1A and 1B); Management Area 3B which emphasizes primitive recreation in unroaded areas; Riparian Areas (Management Area 9A); Experimental forests (Management Area 10B); Special Interest Areas (Management Area 10C); and Municipal Water Supply and Municipal Watersheds (Management Area 10E) unless studies indicate that the impact of the corridor can be mitigated.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A04)	01 Design and construct utilities to harmonize with the landscape (0295) (1D)	a. Use "National Forest Landscape Management", Volume 2-Utilities for principles and concepts (6153) (1D)
	02 Manage for adopted VQO (2022GM) (1D)	
	03 Implement visual resource management as outlined in the Forest Management Requirements (2023GM) (1D)	
Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)	01 Manage dispersed recreation opportunities consistent or compatible with adjacent management areas (0297) (1D)	
Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Maintenance (C02, 04, 05 and 06)	01 Manage wildlife and fish habitat consistent or compatible with adjacent management areas (0296) (1D)	
Range Resource Management (D02)	01 Manage the range resource consistent or compatible with adjacent management areas (0298) (1D)	
Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)	01 Manage forest cover types consistent or compatible with adjacent management areas Provide required electrical clearances and minimize the visual impact of the utility right-of-way (0299) (1D)	
	02 Utilize firewood material using both commercial and noncommercial methods (0147) (1D)	
Special Use Management (Non -Recreation) (J01)	01 Transportation and utility corridors must be compatible with the Management Area goals thorugh which they pass (2162GM) (1D)	a Corridors shall be designed using the definitions and process established in FSM 1922 51 (8160GM) (1D)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Rights-of-way and Land Adjustments (J02, 13, 15, 16, 17, and 18)	01 Design, construct and maintain electrical transmission lines in accordance with the rules of the National Electrical Safety Code, ANSI Unless otherwise indicated on the plan and profile drawings, all construction and clearances of the transmission line shall conform to the latest edition of the National Electrical Safety Code, ANSI issued by the American National Standards Institute (0473) (1D) 02 All design, materials and construction, operation, maintenance and termination practices employed in connection with oil pipelines shall be in accordance with safe and proven engineering practices and shall meet or exceed the following a U S A Standard Code for Pressure Piping, ANSI B 31 4, "Liquid Petroleum Transportation system " b Department of Transportation Regulations, 49 CFR, Part 195, "Transportation of Liquids by Pipeline" (0474) (1D) 03 All design, materials and construction, operation, maintenance and termination practices employed in connection with gas piplines shall be in accordance with safe and proven engineering practices and shall meet or exceed the following a Department of Transportation Regulations, ASME Gas Piping Standards Committee, "Guide for Gas Transmission and Distrubution Piping System" (3rd Edition, April 1976) b 49 CFR, Part 192, "Transportation of Natural and other Gas by Pipelines Minimum Federal Safety Standards " (0475) (1D)	
Fire Planning and Suppression (P01)	01 Provide a level of protection from wildlife that is cost efficient and that will meet management objectives for the area (2223GM) (1D)	a Prompt control of all wildfires (8220GM) (1D)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Fuel Treatment (P11 thru 14)	01 Maintain fuel conditions which permit fire suppression forces to meet fire protection objectives for the area (0113) (1D)	a Reduce or otherwise treat all fuels so the potential fire-line intensity will not exceed 100 BTU's/sec/ft (BI38) on 90% of the days during the regular fire season (8224GM) (1D)

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 2A

(Emphasis on semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities)

Management emphasis is for semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities such as snowmobiling, four-wheel driving, and motorcycling both on and off roads and trails. Motorized travel may be seasonally prohibited to designated routes to protect physical and biological resources.

Visual resources are managed so that management activities are not evident or remain visually subordinate. Past management activities such as historical changes caused by early mining, logging, and ranching may be present which are not visually subordinate but appear to have evolved to their present state through natural processes. Landscape rehabilitation is used to restore landscapes to a desirable visual quality. Enhancement aimed at increasing positive elements of the landscape to improve visual variety is also used.

The harvest method by forest cover type is clearcutting in aspen and lodgepole pine, and shelterwood for all other forest cover types.

Mineral and energy resource activities are generally compatible with goals of this management area subject to appropriate stipulations provided in Management Activities G00 - G07 in Forest Direction.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A04)	01 Design and implement management activities to provide a visually appealing landscape Enhance or provide more viewing opportunities and increase vegetation diversity in selected areas (0150) (2A)	
	02 Manage for adopted VQO (2022GM) (2A)	
	03 Implement visual resource management, as outlined in the Forest Management Requirements (2023GM) (2A)	
Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)	01 Emphasize semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities Increase opportunities for primitive road motorized trail use Specific land areas or travel routes may be closed seasonally or year-round for compatibility with adjacent area management, to prevent resource damage, for economic reasons, to prevent conflicts of use, and for user safety (0152) (2A)	a Specify off-road vehicle restrictions based on ORV use management (FSM 2355, R2 Supp 88) (6083) (2A)
	02 Manage use to allow low to moderate contact with other groups and individuals (0238) (2A)	a Maximum use and capacity levels are -Trail and camp encounters during peak use days are less than 30 other parties per day -Trail and area-wide use capacity

ROS Class - Semi-Primitive Motorized

Use Level	Very Low	Low	Moder- ate	High
On Trails PAOT/ mile	2 0	3 0	9 0	11 0
Area-wide PAOT/ acre	004	008	05	08

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)		Reduce the above use level coefficients as necessary to reflect usable acres, patterns of use, and general attractiveness of the specific management area type as described in the ROS Users Guide, Chapter 25 Reduce the above use levels where unacceptable changes to the biophysical resources will occur (6227) (2A)
	03 Prohibit motorized vehicle use (including snowmobiles) off Forest System roads and trails in alpine shrub and Krummholz ecosystems Prohibit motorized vehicle use off Forest System roads and trails (except snowmobiles operating on snow) in other alpine, and other ecosystems, where needed to protect soils, vegetation, or special wildlife habitat (0154) (2A)	
	04 Permit undesignated sites in Frissell condition class 1 through 3 where unrestricted camping is permitted (0174) (2A)	a Campsite condition class based upon Frissel, S S ; Journal of Forestry, May, 1978 (6278) (2A)
	05 Manage site use and occupancy to maintain sites within Frissell condition class 3 except for designated sites which may be class 4 Close and restore class 5 sites (0175) (2A)	
	06 Facilities provided include development level 1 and 2 campgrounds, trails suitable for motorized trailbike use, local roads with primitive surface and parking lots at trail heads Provide signing compatible with intended use (0153) (2A)	a See FSM 2331, FSM 7732, FSH 7709 12 (Trails Handbook), FSH 7109 11a and 11b (Sign Handbook) (6226) (2A)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Recreation Management (Private and Other Public Sector) (A16)	01 Encourage development of private sector recreation oriented support services (0161) (2A)	
Range Resource Management (D02)	01 Manage livestock distribution and stocking rates to be compatible with recreation use Locate structural improvements to meet visual quality objectives (0158) (2A)	
Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)	01 Manage tree stands using both commercial or noncommercial methods Enhance visual quality, diversity and insect and disease control (0159) (2A)	
	02 Manage forest cover types using the following harvest methods - Clearcut in aspen and lodgepole, - Shelterwood in interior ponderosa pine, mixed conifer and Engelmann spruce-subalpine fir (0463) (2A)	a Apply harvest treatments to forest cover types as specified below on at least 80 % of the forest cover type Up to 20 percent of the type may be treated using other harvest methods specified in Forest Direction (6074) (2A) b Silvicultural Standards (These standards may be exceeded on areas managed for old growth) 1 Clearcut

	Forest Cover Type		
	Lodgepole Pine-	Aspen	Other Forest Cover Types
Rotation Age	90-140 yrs	80-120 yrs	100 or more yrs
Growing	80-140	N/A	60 to 120

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Silvicultural
Prescriptions
(E03, 06 & 07)

Stock Level			
Thinning Cycle	20-30 yrs	N/A	20 to 30 yrs

2 Two-Step Shelterwood

	Forest Cover Type	
	Engelmann spruce-sub-alpine fir, Interior Ponderosa Pine & Mixed Conifer	Other Forest Cover Types
Rotation Age	100-180 yrs	100 or more yrs
Growing Stock Level	80-160	60-120
Thinning Cycle	20-30 yrs	20-30 yrs
First Cut (Seed cut) Remove 40 to 70 percent of the basal area or		
Cut to	BA 25-60	BA 20-60
Second Cut (removal cut) Remove all overstory when regenerated stand meets minimum stocking standards		

3 Three-Step Shelterwood

	Forest Cover Type

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Silvicultural
Prescriptions
(E03, 06 & 07)

	Englemann Spruce-Sub-alpine fir Interior Ponderosa Pine & Mixed Conifer	Other Forest Cover Types
Rotation Age	100-180 yrs	100 or more yrs
Growing Stock Level	80-160	60-120
Thinning Cycle	20-30 yrs	20-30 yrs
First Cut (preparatory cut) Remove 10 to 40 percent of the basal area or Cut to	BA 60-80	BA 50-80
Second Cut (seed cut) Remove 40 to 50 percent of the remaining basal area or Cut to	BA 25-50 10-20 yrs after preparatory cut	BA 20-50 10-20 yrs after preparatory cut
Third Cut (removal cut) Remove all overstory when regenerated stand meets minimum stocking standards		

(6300) (2A)

03 Apply intermediate treatments to maintain growing stock level standards
(0140) (2A)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)	04 Utilize firewood material using both commercial and noncommercial methods (0147) (2A)	
	05 For management purposes, a cut-over area is considered an opening until such time as - Increased water yield drops below 50 percent of the potential increase; - Forage and/or browse production drops below 40 percent of potential production; - Deer and elk hiding cover reaches 60 percent of potential; - Minimum stocking standards by forest cover type and site productivity are met; and - The area appears as a young forest rather than a restocked opening, and takes on the appearance of the adjoining characteristic landscape (0500) (2A)	a When the Visual Quality Objective of an area is partial retention, the regenerated stand shall meet or exceed all of the following characteristics before a cut-over area is no longer considered an opening

Forest Cover Type	Minimum Stocking Level (Trees/ acre)	Tree Height 1/ (% of the adjacent mature stand height)
Inland Ponderosa Pine	190	25
Mixed Conifers	190	25
Lodgepole Pine	150	25
Engelmann Spruce - Subalpine fir	150	25
Aspen	300	25

Forest Cover Type	Crown Closure (Percent)	Distribution 2/
Inland Ponderosa Pine	30	70%

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)		Mixed Conifers 30 75% Lodgepole Pine 30 75% Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine fir 30 75% Aspen 30 75% 1/ Applies to trees specified as minimum stocking level 2/ Percent of plots or transects that are stocked (6316) (2A)
Special Use Management (Non-Recreation) (J01)	01 Permit special uses which are complementary and compatible with the kind and development level of the associated Forest Service facilities within the area (0464) (2A)	a Reference the ROS Users Guide (6230) (2A)
Transportation System Management (L01 & 20)	01 Roads will not exceed design guides specified in FSM 7721 3 for local roads Maintain open local roads at Maintenance Level 2 (0494) (2A)	a Do not exceed an average open local road density of 2 miles/square mile in fourth-order watersheds (6295) (2A)
Trail System Management (L23)	01 Maintain existing motorized routes or construct new routes needed as part of the transportation system Provide loop routes of one-half to one day's travel time with at least one-half the total route located within the semi-primitive motorized ROS class and utilizing primitive local roads and/or trails suitable for motorized trail bike travel (0164) (2A)	a Do not exceed an average motorized trail density of 4 miles per square mile on fourth-order watersheds (6094) (2A) b Do not exceed an average motorized trail density of 2 miles per square mile in nonforested areas of fourth-order watersheds (6093) (2A)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Fire Planning and Suppression (P01)	01 Provide a level of protection from wildlife that is cost efficient and that will meet management objectives for the area (2223GM) (2A)	a Confine or control wildfires ar fire intensity levels I and II Control all wildfires at fire intensity level III and above (8221GM) (2A)

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 2B

(Emphasis is on rural and roaded-natural recreation opportunities)

Motorized and non-motorized recreation activities such as driving for pleasure, viewing scenery, picnicking, fishing, snowmobiling, and cross-country skiing are possible. Conventional use of highway-type vehicles is provided for in design and construction of facilities. Motorized travel may be prohibited or restricted to designated routes, to protect physical and biological resources.

Visual resources are managed so that management activities maintain or improve the quality of recreation opportunities. Management activities are not evident, remain visually subordinate, or may be dominant, but harmonize and blend with the natural setting. Landscape rehabilitation is used to restore landscapes to a desirable visual quality. Enhancement aimed at increasing positive elements of the landscape to improve visual variety is also used.

The harvest method by forest cover type is clearcutting in aspen and lodgepole pine, shelterwood in interior ponderosa pine, mixed conifer and Englemann spruce-subalpine fir.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A04)	01 Design and implement management activities to provide a visually appealing landscape Enhance or provide more viewing opportunities and increase vegetation diversity in selected areas (0150) (2B)	a Arterial and collector roads and trails are Sensitivity Level 1 (6268) (2B)
	02 Manage for adopted VQO (2022GM) (2B)	
	03 Implement visual resource management, as outlined in the Forest Management Requirements (2023GM) (2B)	
Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)	01 Provide roaded natural or rural recreation opportunities along Forest arterial, collector and local roads which are open to public motorized travel Manage recreation use to provide moderate to high incidence of contact with other groups and individuals Where arterial, collector or local roads or areas are closed to public motorized recreation travel, provide for dispersed non-motorized recreation with a moderate to high incidence of contact with other groups and individuals in a roaded natural or rural setting (0614) (2B)	a Maximum use and capacity levels are -Trail and camp encounters during peak use days may exceed 30 other parties per day -Trail and area-wide use capacity ROS Class - Roaded Natural Use Level / Very Low / Low / Moderate / High On Trails PAOT/mile - - - - Area-wide PAOT/acre 04 08 12 25 ROS Class - Rural Use Level / Low / Very Low / Moderate / High On Trails PAOT/mile - - - - Area-wide PAOT/acre 5 8 50 75 Reduce the above use level co-

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)		efficients as necessary to reflect usable acres, patterns of use, and general attractiveness of the specific management area type as described in the ROS Users Guide, Chapter 25 Reduce the above use levels where unacceptable changes to the biophysical resources will occur (6269) (2B)
		b Close local roads to public use Designate routes and areas which can be periodically opened to - Gathering firewood - Operating oversnow vehicles (6328) (2B)
	02 Permit undesignated sites in Frissell condition class 1 through 3 where unrestricted camping is permitted (0174) (2B)	
	03 Manage site use and occupancy to maintain sites within Frissell condition class 3 except for designated sites which may be class 4 Close and restore class 5 sites (0175) (2B)	
	04 Facilities provided include development level 1 and 2 campgrounds, trails suitable for motorized trailbike use, local roads with primitive surface and parking lots at trail heads Provide signing compatible with intended use (0153) (2B)	a Specify off-road vehicle restrictions based on ORV use management (FSM 2355, R2 Supp 88) (6083) (2B) b See FSM 2331, FSM 7732, FSH 7709 12 (Trails Handbook), FSH 7109 11a and 11b (Sign Handbook) (6226) (2B)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)	05 Prohibit motorized vehicle use (including snowmobiles) off Forest System roads and trails in alpine shrub and Krummholz ecosystems Prohibit motorized vehicle use off Forest System roads and trails (except snowmobiles operating on snow) in other alpine, and other ecosystems, where needed to protect soils, vegetation, or special wildlife habitat (0154) (2B)	
	06 Close roads and trails to motorized travel when the surface would be damaged to the degree that resulting runoff into adjacent water bodies would exceed sediment yield threshold limits (0616) (2B)	a Specify off-road vehicle restrictions based on ORV use management (FSM 2355, R2 Supp 88) (6083) (2B)
Recreation Management (Private and Other Public Sector) (A16)	01 Encourage development of private sector recreation oriented support services (0161) (2B)	
Range Resource Management (D02)	01 Manage livestock distribution and stocking rates to be compatible with recreation use Locate structural improvements to meet visual quality objectives (0158) (2B)	
Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)	01 Manage tree stands using both commercial or noncommercial methods Enhance visual quality, diversity and insect and disease control (0159) (2B)	
	02 Manage forest cover types using the following harvest methods - Clearcut in aspen and lodgepole, - Shelterwood in interior ponderosa pine, mixed conifer and Engelmann spruce-subalpine fir (0463) (2B)	a Apply harvest treatments to forest cover types as specified below on at least 80 % of the forest cover type Up to 20 percent of the type may be treated using other harvest methods specified in Forest Direction (6074) (2B) b Silvicultural Standards (These standards may be exceeded on areas managed for old growth)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Silvicultural
Prescriptions
(E03, 06 & 07)

1 Clearcut

	Forest Cover Type		
	Lodgepole Pine-	Aspen	Other Forest Cover Types
Rotation Age	90-140 yrs	80-120 yrs	100 or more yrs
Growing Stock Level	80-140	N/A	60 to 120
Thinning Cycle	20-30 yrs	N/A	20 to 30 yrs

2 Two-Step Shelterwood

	Forest Cover Type	
	Engelmann spruce-subalpine fir, Interior Ponderosa Pine & Mixed Conifer	Other Forest Cover Types
Rotation Age	100-180 yrs	100 or more yrs
Growing Stock Level	80-160	60-120
Thinning Cycle	20-30 yrs	20-30 yrs

First Cut (Seed cut)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)		Remove 40 to 70 percent of the basal area or Cut to BA 25-60 BA 20-60 Second Cut (removal cut) Remove all overstory when regenerated stand meets minimum stocking standards
		3 Three-Step Shelterwood
		Forest Cover Type: Englemann Spruce-Subalpine fir / Interior Ponderosa Pine & Mixed Conifer; Other Forest Cover Types
		Rotation Age: 100-180 yrs; 100 or more yrs
		Growing Stock Level: 80-160; 60-120
		Thinning Cycle: 20-30 yrs; 20-30 yrs
		First Cut (preparatory cut) Remove 10 to 40 percent of the basal area or Cut to BA 60-80 BA 50-80
		Second Cut (seed cut) Remove 40 to 50 percent of the remaining basal area or
		Cut to: BA 25-50, 10-20 yrs after pre-; BA 20-50, 10-20 yrs after

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Silvicultural
Prescriptions
(E03, 06 & 07)

paratory cut preparatory cut

Third Cut (removal cut)
Remove all overstory when regenerated stand meets *minimum stocking standards*

(6300) (2B)

03 Apply intermediate treatments to maintain growing stock level standards
(0140) (2B)

04 Utilize firewood material using both commercial and noncommercial methods
(0147) (2B)

05 For management purposes, a cut-over area is considered an opening until such time as

- *Increased water yield drops below* 50 percent of the potential increase;
- Forage and/or browse production drops below 40 percent of potential production;
- Deer and elk hiding cover reaches 60 percent of potential;
- Minimum stocking standards by forest cover type and site productivity are met; and
- The area appears as a young forest rather than a restocked opening, and takes on the appearance of the adjoining characteristic landscape

(0500) (2B)

a When the Visual Quality Objective of an area is partial retention, the regenerated stand shall meet or exceed all of the following characteristics before a cut-over area is no longer considered an opening

Forest Cover Type	Minimum Stocking Level (Trees/ acre)	Tree Height 1/ (% of the adjacent *mature stand* height)
Inland Ponderosa Pine	190	25
Mixed Conifers	190	25
Lodgepole Pine	150	25

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Silvicultural
Prescriptions
(E03, 06 & 07)

Forest Cover Type	Crown Closure (Percent)	Distribution 2/
Engelmann Spruce - Subalpine fir	150	25
Aspen	300	25
Inland Ponderosa Pine	30	70%
Mixed Conifers	30	75%
Lodgepole Pine	30	75%
Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine fir	30	75%
Aspen	30	75%

1/ Applies to trees specified as minimum stocking level
2/ Percent of plots or transects that are stocked
(6316) (28)

Special Use Management (Non-Recreation) (J01)

01 Permit special uses which are complementary and compatible with the kind and development level of the associated Forest Service facilities within the area
(0464) (28)

a Reference the ROS Users Guide
(6230) (28)

Transportation System Management (L01 & 20)

01 Manage public use of roads with techniques such as, seasonal closure, time of day closures, etc
(0128) (28)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Trail System Management (L23)	01 Maintain existing motorized routes or construct new routes needed as part of the transportation system Develop loop routes and coordinate them to compliment semi-primitive motorized opportunities in adjacent semi-primitive motorized ROS class areas (0439) (2B)	a On all nonforested areas, motorized trail and local road density is not to exceed 4 miles per square mile (6270) (2B)
Fire Planning and Suppression (P01)	01 Provide a level of protection from wildlife that is cost efficient and that will meet management objectives for the area (2223GM) (2B)	a Confine or control wildfires ar fire intensity levels I and II Control all wildfires at fire intensity level III and above (8221GM) (2B)

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 3A

(Emphasis is on semi-primitive non-motorized recreation in roaded or non-roaded areas.)

Management emphasis is for semi-primitive non-motorized recreation in both roaded and unroaded areas. Recreation opportunities such as hiking, horseback riding, hunting, cross-country skiing, etc., are available. Seasonal or permanent restrictions on human use may be applied to provide seclusion for wildlife such as nesting for raptorial birds, big-game rearing areas, and mammals (mountain lion, wolverine, etc.) with large home ranges. Visual resources are managed so that management activities are not visually evident or remain visually subordinate.

Investments in compatible resource uses such as livestock grazing, mineral exploration and development, etc., occur; but roads are closed to public use. Commercial and noncommercial tree harvest occur. The harvest method by forest cover type is clearcutting in aspen and lodgepole pine, shelterwood in interior ponderosa pine, Englemann spruce-subalpine fir and mixed conifers.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A04)	01 Design and implement management activities to provide a visually appealing landscape Enhance or provide more viewing opportunities and increase vegetation diversity in selected areas (0150) (3A)	
	02 *Manage for adopted* VQO (2022GM) (3A)	
	03 Implement visual resource management as outlined in the Forest Management Requirements (2023GM) (3A)	a The adopted Visual Quality objective (VQO) in this prescription will be adjusted up one level from the inventoried VQO The basis of this adjustment is to provide a quality semi-primitive non-motorized ROS setting for the back country recreationist

Distance zone & sensitivity Level	VARIETY CLASS A	B	C
Fg 1	R	R	R
Mg 1	R	R	R
Bg 1	R	R	PR
Fg 2	R	R	PR
Mg 2	R	PR	PR
Bg 2	R	PR	M
3	R	PR/M	M

(8031GM) (3A)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)	01 Emphasize semi-primitve nonmotorized recreation opportunities Specific land areas or travel routes may be opened seasonally and with specific authorization to accomplish resource management activities The area is never open for motorized recreation activities except for snowmobiles operating on snow when such use is compatible with the overall recreation and wildlife management objectives (0392) (3A)	a Prohibit or restrict motorized vehicle use (R2 FSH 2309 26) (6228) (3A)
	02 Manage use to allow low to moderate contact with other groups and individuals (0238) (3A)	a Maximum use and capacity -Trail and camp encounters during peak use days are less than 30 other parties per day -Trail and area-wide use capacity ROS Class - Semi-Primitive Nonmotorized Use Level: Very Low; Low; Moder-ate; High On Trails PAOT/mile: 20; 30; 90; 110 Area-wide PAOT/acre: 004; 008; 05; 08 Reduce the above use level coefficients as necessary to reflect usable acres, patterns of use, and general attractiveness of the specific management area type as described in the ROS Users Guide, Chapter 25 Reduce the above use levels where unacceptable changes to the biophysical resources will occur (6378) (3A)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)		
	03 Provide facilities such as foot and horse trails, single lane local intermittent roads with primitive surface used as trails, development level 1 and 2 campgrounds, and necessary signing (0394) (3A)	a See FSM 2331, FSM 7732, FSH 7709 12 (Trails Handbook), FSH 7109 11a and 11b (Sign Handbook) (6226) (3A)
	04 Manage site use and occupancy to maintain sites within Frissell condition class 3 except for designated sites which may be class 4 Close and restore class 5 sites (0175) (3A)	
Recreation Management (Private and Other Public Sector) (A16)	01 Encourage development of private sector recreation oriented support services (0161) (3A)	
Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Maintenance (C02, 04, 05 and 06)	01 Maintain wildlife habitat effectiveness Permanent openings may be employed Reduce disturbance to wildlife so that no significant long-term negative wildlife effects result (0155) (3A)	
	02 Provide deer and elk cover (0612) (3A)	
Range Resource Management (D02)	01 Manage livestock distribution and stocking rates to be compatible with recreation use Locate structural improvements to meet visual quality objectives (0158) (3A)	
Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)	01 Manage tree stands using both commercial or noncommercial methods Enhance visual quality, diversity and insect and disease control (0159) (3A)	

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)	02 Manage forest cover types using the following harvest methods - Clearcut in aspen and lodgepole, - Shelterwood in interior ponderosa pine, mixed conifer and Engelmann spruce-subalpine fir (0463) (3A)	a Apply harvest treatments to forest cover types as specified below on at least 80 % of the forest cover type Up to 20 percent of the type may be treated using other harvest methods specified in Forest Direction (6074) (3A) b Silvicultural Standards (These standards may be exceeded on areas managed for old growth) 1 Clearcut

	Forest Cover Type		
	Lodgepole Pine-	Aspen	Other Forest Cover Types
Rotation Age	90-140 yrs	80-120 yrs	100 or more yrs
Growing Stock Level	80-140	N/A	60 to 120
Thinning Cycle	20-30 yrs	N/A	20 to 30 yrs

2 Two-Step Shelterwood

	Forest Cover Type	
	Engelmann spruce-subalpine fir, Interior Ponderosa Pine & Mixed	Other Forest Cover Types

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Silvicultural
Prescriptions
(E03, 06 & 07)

	Conifer
Rotation Age	100-180 yrs / 100 or more yrs
Growing Stock Level	80-160 / 60-120
Thinning Cycle	20-30 yrs / 20-30 yrs
First Cut (Seed cut): Remove 40 to 70 percent of the basal area or	
Cut to	BA 25-60 / BA 20-60
Second Cut (removal cut) Remove all overstory when regenerated stand meets minimum stocking standards	

3 Three-Step Shelterwood

	Forest Cover Type	
	Englemann Spruce-Subalpine fir Interior Ponderosa Pine & Mixed Conifer	Other Forest Cover Types
Rotation Age	100-180 yrs	100 or more yrs
Growing Stock Level	80-160	60-120
Thinning	20-30 yrs	20-30 yrs

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Silvicultural
Prescriptions
(E03, 06 & 07)

Cycle

First Cut (preparatory cut)
Remove 10 to 40 percent of the basal area or
Cut to BA 60-80 BA 50-80

Second Cut (seed cut)
Remove 40 to 50 percent of the remaining basal area or

Cut to	BA 25-50 10-20 yrs after pre-paratory cut	BA 20-50 10-20 yrs after prepara-tory cut

Third Cut (removal cut)
Remove all overstory when regenerated stand meets minimum stocking standards

(6300) (3A)

03 Apply intermediate treatments to maintain growing stock level standards
(0140) (3A)

04 Utilize firewood material using both commercial and noncommercial methods
(0147) (3A)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)

05 For management purposes, a cut-over area is considered an opening until such time as

- Increased water yield drops below 50 percent of the potential increase;
- Forage and/or browse production drops below 40 percent of potential production;
- Deer and elk hiding cover reaches 60 percent of potential;
- Minimum stocking standards by forest cover type and site productivity are met; and
- The area appears as a young forest rather than a restocked opening, and takes on the appearance of the adjoining characteristic landscape

(0500) (3A)

a When the Visual Quality Objective of an area is partial retention, the regenerated stand shall meet or exceed all of the following characteristics before a cut-over area is no longer considered an opening

Forest Cover Type	Minimum Stocking Level (Trees/ acre)	Tree Height 1/ (% of the adjacent mature stand height)
Inland Ponderosa Pine	190	25
Mixed Conifers	190	25
Lodgepole Pine	150	25
Engelmann Spruce - Sub-alpine fir	150	25
Aspen	300	25

Forest Cover Type	Crown Closure (Percent)	Distribution 2/
Inland Ponderosa Pine	30	70%
Mixed Conifers	30	75%
Lodgepole		

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)		Pine 30 75% Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine fir 30 75% Aspen 30 75% 1/ Applies to trees specified as minimum stocking level 2/ Percent of plots or transects that are stocked (6316) (3A)
Water Resource Improvement and Maintenance (F05 and 06)	01 Permanent openings may be employed to enhance water production (0497) (3A)	
Special Use Management (Non-Recreation) (J01)	01 Permit special uses which are complementary and compatible with the objectives of the management area and which do not change the ROS classification (0395) (3A)	
	02 Permit special uses which are complementary and compatible with the kind and development level of the associated Forest Service facilities within the area (0464) (3A)	a Reference the ROS Users Guide (6230) (3A)
Local Road Construction and Reconstruction (L11, 12, & 13)	01 Local roads may be constructed for non-recreation purposes Close local roads to public motorized use, and prohibit off-road vehicle (ORV) use Maintain local roads to Level 1 during periods when access for resource utilization is not required (0396) (3A)	
Fire Planning and Suppression (P01)	01 Provide a level of protection from wildlife that is cost efficient and that will meet management objectives for the area (22230M) (3A)	a Confine or control wildfires ar fire intensity levels I and II Control all wildfires at fire intensity level III and above (8221GM) (3A)

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 4B

(Emphasis is on habitat for management indicator species.)

Management emphasis is on the habitat needs of one or more management indicator species. Species with compatible habitat needs are selected for an area. The goal is to optimize habitat capability, and thus numbers of the species. The prescription can be applied to emphasize groups of species, such as early succession dependent or late succession dependent, in order to increase species richness or diversity.

Vegetation characteristics and human activities are managed to provide optimum habitat for the selected species, or to meet population goals jointly agreed to with the State Fish and Wildlife agencies. Tree stands are managed for specific size, shape, interspersion, crown closure, age, structure, and edge contrast. Grass, forb, and browse vegetation characteristics are regulated. Rangeland vegetation is managed to provide needed vegetation species composition and interspersed grass, forb, and shrub sites or variety in age of browse plants. Fish habitat improvement treatments are applied to lakes and streams to enhance habitats and increase fish populations.

Recreation and other human activities are regulated to favor the needs of the designated species. Roaded-natural recreation opportunities are provided along Forest arterial and collector roads. Local roads and trails are either open or closed to public motorized travel. Semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities are provided on those local roads and trails that remain open. Semi-primitive non-motorized opportunities are provided on those that are closed. A full range of tree harvest methods and rangeland vegetation treatment methods are available. Investments in other compatible resource uses may occur but will be secondary to habitat requirements. Management activities may dominate in foreground and middleground, but harmonize and blend with the natural setting.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A04)	01 Design and implement management activities to blend with the natural landscape (0332) (4B)	
	02 Manage for adopted VQO (2022GM) (4B)	
	03 Implement visual resource management, as outlined in the Forest Management Requirements (2023GM) (4B)	
Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)	01 Manage human recreational activities so they do not conflict with habitat needs of selected indicator species (0343) (4B)	
	02 Semi-primitive nonmotorized, semi primitive motorized, and roaded natural recreation opportunities can be provided (2031GM) (4B)	a Maximum Use and Capacity Levels are Recreation use and capacity range during the snow-free period (PAOT/acre) Trail use and capacity range (PAOT/mile of trail)

Use Level	Capacity Range: Very Low	Low	Moderate	High
ROS Class - Semi-Primitive Nonmotorized				
On Trails PAOT/mile	20	30	90	110
Area-wide PAOT/acre	004	008	05	08
ROS Class - Semi-Primitive Motorized				

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Dispersed
Recreation
Management
(A14 and 15)

On Trails PAOT/mile	2 0	3 0	9 0	11 0
Area-wide PAOT/acre	004	008	05	08

ROS Class - Roaded Natural

On Trails PAOT/mile	-	-	-	-
Area-wide PAOT/acre	04	08	1 2	2 5

ROS Class - Rural

On Trails PAOT/mile	-	-	-	-
Area-wide PAOT/acre	5	8	5 0	7 5

Reduce the above use level coefficients as necessary to reflect usable acres, patterns of use, and general attractiveness of the specific management area type as described in the ROS Users Guide, Chapter 25

Reduce the above use levels where unacceptable changes to the biophysical resources will occur
(6402) (4B)

b Specify off-road vehicle restrictions based on ORV use management (FSM 2355, R2 Supp 88)
(6083) (4B)

c See FSM 2331, FSM 7732, FSH 7709 12 (Trails Handbook), FSH 7109 11a

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)		and 11b (Sign Handbook) (6226) (4B)
	03 Permit undesignated sites in Frissell condition class 1 through 3 where unrestricted camping is permitted (0174) (4B)	
	04 Manage site use and occupancy to maintain sites within Frissell condition class 3 except for designated sites which may be class 4 Close and restore class 5 sites (0175) (4B)	
	05 Prohibit motorized vehicle use (including snowmobiles) off Forest System roads and trails in alpine shrub and Krummholz ecosystems Prohibit motorized vehicle use off Forest System roads and trails (except snowmobiles operating on snow) in other alpine, and other ecosystems, where needed to protect soils, vegetation, or special wildlife habitat (0154) (4B)	
Wildlife and Fish Resource Management (C01)	01 Manage for habitat needs of indicator species (0408) (4B)	a Maintain habitat capability at a level at least 80 percent of potential capability (6261) (4B)
	02 Emphasis on species commonly hunted, fished, or trapped will follow species priorities established by States (0338) (4B)	a Maintain at least 90 percent of the habitat needed to support the State population goals for each species (6260) (4B)
	03 Maintain hiding cover for elk and deer, where present (0341) (4B)	a Maintain, along 75 percent of all arterial and collector road edges cover that hides 90 percent of an adult standing deer or elk from human view at a distance at 200 feet from the road (6191) (4B)
		b In diversity units dominated

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Wildlife and Fish Resource Management (C01)		by forested ecosystems, maintain a minimum of 50 percent of the diversity unit in deer or elk hiding cover This hiding cover should be well distributed over the unit Maintain 30 percent of the diversity unit in thermal cover (winter or spring-summer) Hiding cover can be used to meet thermal cover requirements if they indeed coincide biologically (6334) (4B)
Range Resource Management (D02)	01 Apply wildlife and livestock forage allowable use guides specified in Forest Direction Modify so needs of management indicator species are met (0415) (4B)	a Maintain vegetation in fair or better range condition (6172) (4B)
	02 Structural range improvement should be designed to benefit wildlife and livestock (0416) (4B)	a Structural improvements will not adversly affect big game movement (FSH 2209 22) (6247) (4B)
Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)	01 Manage forest cover types to provide variety in stand sizes, shape, crown closure, edge contrast, age structure and interspersion (0345) (4B)	
	02 Manage Forest Cover Types using the following harvest methods - Clearcut in lodgepole and aspen, - Shelterwood in interior ponderosa pine and mixed conifer, and - Selection (group or single tree) in Engelmann spruce-subalpine fir (0485) (4B)	a Apply harvest treatments to forest cover types as specified below on at least 80 % of the forest cover type Up to 20 percent of the type may be treated using other harvest methods specified in Forest Direction (6074) (4B) b Silvicultural Standards (These standards may be exceeded on areas managed for old growth) 1 Clearcut

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Silvicultural
Prescriptions
(E03, 06 & 07)

Forest Cover Type

	Lodgepole Pine-	Aspen	Other Forest Cover Types
Rotation Age	90-140 yrs	80-120 yrs	100 or more yrs
Growing Stock Level	80-120	N/A	60 to 120
Thinning Cycle	20-30 yrs	N/A	20 to 30 yrs

2 Two-Step Shelterwood

Forest Cover Type

	Interior Ponderosa Pine & Mixed Conifer	Other Forest Cover Types
Rotation Age	100-160 yrs	100 or more yrs
Growing Stock Level	80-120	60-120
Thinning Cycle	20-30 yrs	20-30 yrs
First Cut (Seed cut) Remove 40 to 70 percent of the basal area or		
Cut to	BA 25-60	BA 20-60

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Silvicultural
Prescriptions
(E03, 06 & 07)

Second Cut (removal cut)
Remove all overstory when regenerated stand meets minimum stocking standards

3 Three-Step Shelterwood

	Forest Cover Type	
	Interior Ponderosa Pine & Mixed Conifer	Other Forest Cover Types
Rotation Age	100-160 yrs	100 or more yrs
Growing Stock Level	80-120	60-120
Thinning Cycle	20-30 yrs	20-30 yrs
First Cut (preparatory cut) Remove 10 to 40 percent of the basal area or		
Cut to	BA 60-80	BA 50-80
Second Cut (seed cut) Remove 40 to 50 percent of the remaining basal area or		
Cut to	BA 25-50 10-20 yrs after preparatory cut	BA 20-50 10-20 yrs after preparatory cut

Third Cut (removal cut)
Remove all overstory when regenerated stand meets

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Silvicultural
Prescriptions
(E03, 06 & 07)

minimum stocking standards

4 Selection

	Forest Cover Type	
	Engelmann spruce-subalpine fir	Other Forest Cover Types
Residual BA	80-120	80-120
Cutting Cycle	20-30 yrs	20-40 yrs

(6287) (4B)

03 Apply intermediate treatments to maintain growing stock level standards
(0140) (4B)

04 Utilize firewood material using both commercial and noncommercial methods
(0147) (4B)

05 For management purposes, a cut-over area is considered an opening until such time as

- Increased water yield drops below 50 percent of the potential increase;
- Forage and/or browse production drops below 40 percent of potential production;
- Deer and elk hiding cover reaches 60 percent of potential;
- Minimum stocking standards by forest cover type and site productivity are met; and
- The area appears as a young forest rather than a restocked opening, and takes on the appearance of the adjoining characteristic landscape

(0500) (4B)

a When the Visual Quality Objective of an area is modification or maximum modification, the regenerated stand shall meet or exceed all of the following characteristics before a cut-over area is no longer considered an opening

Forest Cover Type	Minimum Stocking Level (Trees/ acre)	Tree Stand Height (ft) 1/
Inland Ponderosa Pine	190	6

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Silvicultural
Prescriptions
(E03, 06 & 07)

Mixed Conifers	190	6
Lodgepole Pine	150	6
Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine fir	150	6
Aspen	300	6

Forest Cover Type	Crown Closure (Percent)	Distribution 2/
Inland Ponderosa Pine	30	70%
Mixed Conifers	30	75%
Lodgepole Pine	30	75%
Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine fir	30	75%
Aspen	30	75%

1/ Applies to trees specified as minimum stocking level
2/ Percent of plots or transects that are stocked

(6014) (4B)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Transportation System Management (L01 & 20)	01 Manage road use to provide for habitat needs of management indicator species, including road closures and area closures, and to maintain habitat effectiveness (0342) (4B)	a Determine off-road vehicle restrictions based on the needs of wildlife Follow ORV Management Guidelines Handbook (R2 FSH 2309 26) (6288) (4B)
Fire Planning and Suppression (P01)	01 Provide a level of protection from wildlife that is cost efficient and that will meet management objectives for the area (22230M) (4B)	a Confine or control wildfires at fire intensity levels I, II and III Control wildfires at fire intensity level IV and above (82220M) (4B)
Fuel Treatment (P11 thru 14)	01 Maintain fuel conditions which permit fire suppression and prescribed fire to maintain habitat needed for selected species or species population levels (0344) (4B)	

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 4C

(Emphasis is on wildlife habitat in woody draws and other woody vegetation areas on rangelands.)

Management emphasis is on wildlife habitat in hardwood and shrub-dominated draws and other areas of woody vegetation to sustain their inherent biological, physical, and visual values. Deciduous trees are regenerated. Diversity is achieved among individual sites of pinyon-juniper, gambel oak, cottonwood, mountain mahogany and other woody plant species. Vegetation characteristics on individual sites are diversified according to the wildlife goals for the site. Trees and schrubs are planted to supplement the natural regeneration where needed. Woody cover in late seral stage is emphasized and is maintained adjacent to water. Direct habitat improvement projects occur.

Investments in compatible resources are made. Livestock grazing may occur, but is secondary to maintenance of desired woody plant characteristics. Management activities may dominate in foreground or middleground but harmonize and blend in the natural setting. Recreational opportunities vary between semi-primitive non-motorized and roaded natural.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A04)	01 Design and implement management activities to blend with the natural landscape (0332) (4C)	
	02 Manage for adopted VQO (2022GM) (4C)	
	03 Implement visual resource management, as outlined in the Forest Management Requirements (2023GM) (4C)	
Management of Developed Recreation Sites (A08, 09, 11 & 13)	01 Prohibit development of new developed recreation sites (0412) (4C)	
Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)	01 Manage human recreational activities so they do not conflict with habitat needs of selected indicator species (0343) (4C)	
	02 Semi-primitive nonmotorized, semi primitive motorized, and roaded natural recreation oportunities can be provided (2031GM) (4C)	a Maximum Use and Capacity Levels are Recreation use and capacity range during the snow-free period (PAOT/acre) Trail use and capacity range (PAOT/mile of trail)

	Capacity Range			
Use Level	Very Low	Low	Moder-ate	High
ROS Class - Semi-Primitive Nonmotorized				
On Trails PAOT/mile	2 0	3 0	9 0	11 0

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)		Area-wide PAOT/acre 004 008 05 08 ROS Class - Semi-Primitive Motorized On Trails PAOT/mile 2 0 3 0 9 0 11 0 Area-wide PAOT/acre 004 008 05 08 ROS Class - Roaded Natural On Trails PAOT/mile - - - - Area-wide PAOT/acre 04 08 1 2 2 5 ROS Class - Rural On Trails PAOT/mile - - - - Area-wide PAOT/acre 5 8 5 0 7 5 Reduce the above use level coefficients as necessary to reflect usable acres, patterns of use, and general attractiveness of the specific management area type as described in the ROS Users Guide, Chapter 25 Reduce the above use levels where unacceptable changes to the biophysical resources will occur (6402) (4C) b Specify off-road vehicle restrictions based on ORV use management (FSM 2355,

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)		R2 Supp 88) (6083) (4C) c See FSM 2331, FSM 7732, FSH 7709 12 (Trails Handbook), FSH 7109 11a and 11b (Sign Handbook) (6226) (4C) d Prohibit open fires when the occurrance of fire rings exceeds Frissell Class 1 site conditions on 10 percent or more of the known campsites (6330) (4C)
	03 Permit undesignated sites in Frissell condition class 1 through 3 where unrestricted camping is permitted (0174) (4C) 04 Manage site use and occupancy to maintain sites within Frissell condition class 3 except for designated sites which may be class 4 Close and restore class 5 sites (0175) (4C)	
Wildlife and Fish Resource Management (C01)	01 Manage for habitat needs of indicator species (0408) (4C)	a Maintain habitat capability at a level at least 70 percent of potential capability for species other than early succession-oriented species (6240) (4C)
Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Maintenance (C02, 04, 05 and 06)	01 Maintain wildlife habitat effectiveness Permanent openings may be employed Reduce disturbance to wildlife so that no significant long-term negative wildlife effects result (0155) (4C)	
Range Resource Management (D02)	01 Prevent habitat degradation adjacent to water sources (0413) (4C)	a Unregulated livestock access to water impoundments behind dams must be less than 50 percent of the impoundment perimeter

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Range Resource Management (D02)		(6244) (4C) b Maintain late seral stage vegetation on at least 20-50 percent of the area, within 100-400 foot radius around all created water sources except impoundments behind dams (6245) (4C)
	02 Perpetuate woody vegetation (0414) (4C)	a Maintain woody vegetation in all stages of development on at least 60 percent of the area (6246) (4C)
	03 Apply wildlife and livestock forage allowable use guides specified in Forest Direction Modify so needs of management indicator species are met (0415) (4C)	a Maintain vegetation in fair or better range condition (6172) (4C)
	04 Implement rotation grazing systems (0418) (4C)	
Range Improvement and Maintenance (D03, 04, 05 and 06)	01 Structural range improvement should be designed to benefit wildlife and livestock (0416) (4C)	a Structural improvements will not adversly affect big game movement (FSH 2209 22) (6247) (4C)
Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)	01 Manage Forest Cover Types using the following harvest methods - Clearcut in lodgepole and aspen, - Shelterwood in interior ponderosa pine and mixed conifer, and - Selection (group or single tree) in Engelmann spruce-subalpine fir (0485) (4C)	a Silvicultural Standards (These standards may be exceeded on areas managed for old growth) 1 Clearcut

	Forest Cover Type		
	Lodgepole Pine-	Aspen	Other Forest Cover Types
Rotation	90-140 yrs	80-120 yrs	100 or more

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Silvicultural
Prescriptions
(E03, 06 & 07)

Age			yrs
Grow-ing Stock Level	80-120	N/A	60 to 120
Thinning Cycle	20-30 yrs	N/A	20 to 30 yrs

2 Two-Step Shelterwood

	Forest Cover Type	
	Interior Ponderosa Pine & Mixed Conifer	Other Forest Cover Types
Rota-tion Age	100-160 yrs	100 or more yrs
Growing Stock Level	80-120	60-120
Thinning Cycle	20-30 yrs	20-30 yrs
First Cut (Seed cut) Remove 40 to 70 percent of the basal area or		
Cut to	BA 25-60	BA 20-60
Second Cut (removal cut) Remove all overstory when regenerated stand meets minimum stocking standards		

3 Three-Step Shelterwood

	Forest Cover Type

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Silvicultural
Prescriptions
(E03, 06 & 07)

	Interior Ponderosa Pine & Mixed Conifer	Other Forest Cover Types
Rotation Age	100-160 yrs	100 or more yrs
Growing Stock Level	80-120	60-120
Thinning Cycle	20-30 yrs	20-30 yrs
First Cut (preparatory cut) Remove 10 to 40 percent of the basal area or		
Cut to	BA 60-80	BA 50-80
Second Cut (seed cut) Remove 40 to 50 percent of the remaining basal area or		
Cut to	BA 25-50 10-20 yrs after preparatory cut	BA 20-50 10-20 yrs after preparatory cut
Third Cut (removal cut) Remove all overstory when regenerated stand meets minimum stocking standards		

4 Selection

	Forest Cover Type	
	Engelmann spruce-	Other Forest

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Silvicultural
Prescriptions
(E03, 06 & 07)

	subalpine fir	Cover Types
Residual BA	80-120	80-120
Cutting Cycle	20-30 yrs	20-40 yrs

(6287) (4C)

02 For management purposes, a cut-over area is considered an opening until such time as

- Increased water yield drops below 50 percent of the potential increase;
- Forage and/or browse production drops below 40 percent of potential production;
- Deer and elk hiding cover reaches 60 percent of potential;
- Minimum stocking standards by forest cover type and site productivity are met; and
- The area appears as a young forest rather than a restocked opening, and takes on the appearance of the adjoining characteristic landscape

(0500) (4C)

a When the Visual Quality Objective of an area is modification or maximum modification, the regenerated stand shall meet or exceed all of the following characteristics before a cut-over area is no longer considered an opening

Forest Cover Type	Minimum Stocking Level (Trees/ acre)	Tree Stand Height (ft) 1/
Inland Ponderosa Pine	190	6
Mixed Conifers	190	6
Lodgepole Pine	150	6
Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine fir	150	6
Aspen	300	6

Forest Cover Type	Crown Closure (Percent)	Distribution 2/

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)		Inland Ponderosa Pine 30 70% Mixed Conifers 30 75% Lodgepole Pine 30 75% Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine fir 30 75% Aspen 30 75% 1/ Applies to trees specified as minimum stocking level 2/ Percent of plots or transects that are stocked (6014) (4C)
Water Uses Management (F04)	01 Avoid locating new wells in the area (0431) (4C)	
Transportation System Management (L01 & 20)	01 Manage road use to provide for habitat needs of management indicator species, including road closures and area closures, and to maintain habitat effectiveness (0342) (4C)	a Determine off-road vehicle restrictions based on the needs of wildlife Follow ORV Management Guidelines Handbook (R2 FSH 2309 26) (6288) (4C)
	02 Locate and construct roads to maintain the basic natural condition, character, and habitat effectiveness *of woody draws* (0429) (4C)	

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Fire Planning and Suppression (PO1)	01 Provide a level of protection from wildlife that is cost efficient and that will meet management objectives for the area (2223GM) (4C)	a Confine or control wildfires at fire intensity levels I, II and III Control wildfires at fire intensity level IV and above (8222GM) (4C)

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 4D

(Emphasis is on aspen management.)

Management emphasis is on maintaining and improving aspen sites. Other tree species, if present, are de-emphasized. Aspen is managed to produce wildlife habitat, wood products, visual quality, and plant and animal diversity. Aspen clones are maintained. On larger areas, a variety of aspen stand ages, sizes, shapes, and interspersion are maintained. Both commercial and noncommercial treatments are applied. Even-aged management is practiced and is achieved by clearcutting. Diversity objectives are achieved by varying the size, age, shape, and interspersion of individual stands. Management activities in foreground and middleground are dominant, but harmonize and blend with the natural setting. Individual treatments generally are smaller than 40 acres.

Recreational opportunities available are semi-primitive non-motorized and motorized or roaded natural. Some temporary or seasonal road and area use restrictions are implemented to prevent disturbance of wildlife or improve hunting and fishing quality.

Investments in other compatible resources occur. Livestock grazing can occur, but is subordinate to wildlife habitat needs and required protection of young aspen needed for regeneration.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Diversity on National Forests and National Grasslands (A00)	01 Maintain aspen clones (0422) (4D)	
Visual Resource Management (A04)	01 Vary location of treated clones to maintain natural-appearing diversity in age classes (0425) (4D)	
	02 Manage for adopted VQO (2022QM) (4D)	
	03 Implement visual resource management, as outlined in the Forest Management Requirements (2023QM) (4D)	
	04 Emphasize aspen viewing areas (0427) (4D)	
Management of Developed Recreation Sites (A08, 09, 11 & 13)	01 Prohibit development of new developed recreation sites (0412) (4D)	
Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)	01 Manage human recreational activities so they do not conflict with habitat needs of selected indicator species (0343) (4D)	
	02 Semi-primitive nonmotorized, semi primitive motorized, and roaded natural recreation oportunities can be provided (2031QM) (4D)	a Specify off-road vehicle restrictions based on ORV use management (FSM 2355, R2 Supp 88) (6083) (4D) b See FSM 2331, FSM 7732, FSH 7709 12 (Trails Handbook), FSH 7109 11a and 11b (Sign Handbook) (6226) (4D)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Wildlife and Fish Resource Management (C01)	01 Manage for habitat needs of indicator species (0408) (4D)	a Maintain big game hiding cover next to aspen viewing areas, and along the edge of arterial and collector roads (6254) (4D)
		b Maintain habitat capability at a level at least 70 percent of potential capability for aspen dependent and big game species (6262) (4D)
	02 Maintain habitat effectiveness for elk (0419) (4D)	a Maintain at least 80 percent habitat effectiveness (6250) (4D)
	03 Maintain standing dead trees (0490) (4D)	a Provide snags needed to maintain habitat capability for cavity dependent wildlife at 80 percent or more of potential (6251) (4D)
	04 Maintain aspen dominance on determinate and indeterminate sites (0421) (4D)	
Range Resource Management (D02)	01 Protect aspen regeneration (0423) (4D)	a Where there has been manipulation to induce aspen regeneration, do not allow aspen seedlings to be grazed by livestock more than one out of three years. (6252) (4D)
	02 Maintain fair or better range conditions (0417) (4D)	
Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)	01 Manage aspen forest cover type to perpetuate aspen using even-aged silviculture (0428) (4D)	a Silvicultural Standards (These standards may be exceeded on areas managed for old growth) 1 Clearcut (Stand or Clone)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Silvicultural
Prescriptions
(E03, 06 & 07)

	Forest Cover Type
	Aspen
Rotation age	80-120 yrs
Thinning cycle	N/A

2 Limit individual regeneration acres to 40 acre maximum or the size of a clone, whichever is smaller
(6258) (4D)

02 Utilize firewood material using both commercial and noncommercial methods
(0147) (4D)

03 For management purposes, a cut-over area is considered an opening until such time as

- Increased water yield drops below 50 percent of the potential increase;
- Forage and/or browse production drops below 40 percent of potential production,
- Deer and elk hiding cover reaches 60 percent of potential;
- Minimum stocking standards by forest cover type and site productivity are met; and
- The area appears as a young forest rather than a restocked opening, and takes on the appearance of the adjoining characteristic landscape

(0500) (4D)

a When the Visual Quality Objective of an area is modification or maximum modification, the regenerated stand shall meet or exceed all of the following characteristics before a cut-over area is no longer considered an opening

Forest Cover Type	Minimum Stocking Level (Trees/ acre)	Tree Stand Height (ft) 1/
Inland Ponderosa Pine	190	6
Mixed Conifers	190	6
Lodgepole Pine	150	6

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Silvicultural
Prescriptions
(E03, 06 & 07)

Forest Cover Type	Crown Closure (Percent)	Distribution 2/
Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine fir	150	6
Aspen	300	6
Inland Ponderosa Pine	30	70%
Mixed Conifers	30	75%
Lodgepole Pine	30	75%
Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine fir	30	75%
Aspen	30	75%

1/ Applies to trees specified as minimum stocking level
2/ Percent of plots or transects that are stocked

(6014) (4D)

Transportation System Management (L01 & 20)	01 Manage road use to provide for habitat needs of management indicator species, including road closures and area closures, and to maintain habitat effectiveness (0342) (4D)	a Determine off-road vehicle restrictions based on the needs of wildlife Follow ORV Management Guidelines Handbook (R2 FSH 2309 26) (6288) (4D)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Fire Planning and Suppression (P01)	01 Provide a level of protection from wildlife that is cost efficient and that will meet management objectives for the area (2223GM) (4D)	a Confine or control wildfires at fire intensity levels I, II and III Control wildfires at fire intensity level IV and above (8222GM) (4D)
Fuel Treatment (P11 thru 14)	01 Apply prescribed burning to regenerate aspen and to benefit wildlife (0433) (4D)	a Allow aspen regeneration to occur naturally (6636) (4D)
	02 Design fuelwood cutting unit boundaries that do not cross adjacent aspen clone boundaries (0482) (4D)	
	03 Protect snags during fuelwood cutting and prescribed burning (0483) (4D)	

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 5A

(Emphasis is on big game winter range in nonforested areas.)

Management emphasis is on winter range for deer, elk, pronghorns, bighorn sheep, and mountain goats. Treatments are applied to increase forage production of existing grass forb, and browse species or to alter plant species composition. Prescribed burning, seeding, spraying, planting, and mechanical treatments may occur. Browse stands are regenerated to maintain a variety of age classes and species.

Investments in compatible resource activities occur. Livestock grazing is compatible but is managed to favor wildlife habitat. Structural range improvements benefit wildlife. Management activities are not evident, remain visually subordinate, or are dominant in the foreground or middleground but harmonize or blend with the natural setting.

New roads other than short-term (temporary) roads are located outside of the management area. Short-term roads are obliterated within one season after intended use. Existing local roads are closed and new motorized recreation use is managed to prevent unacceptable stress on big game animals during the primary big game use season.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A04)	01 Design and implement management activities to blend with the natural landscape (0332) (5A) 02 Manage for adopted VQO (2022GM) (5A) 03 Implement visual resource management, as outlined in the Forest Management Requirements (2023GM) (5A)	
Management of Developed Recreation Sites (A08, 09, 11 & 13)	01 Design, construct and operate only those developed sites which are needed to meet summer season management objectives, and are appropriate for the established ROS designation Close all developed sites during the winter management season (0652) (5A)	
Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)	01 Manage summer use-season for appropriate ROS opportunitities Provide roaded natural recreation opportunities within 1/2 mile of Forest arterial, collector and local roads with better than primitive surfaces which are open to public motorized travel Provide semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities with a low to moderate incidence of contact with other groups and individuals within 1/2 mile of designated local roads with primitive surfaces and trails open to motorized recreation use Where local roads are closed to public motorized recreation travel, provide for dispersed non-motorized recreation opportunties Manage recreation use to provide for the incidence of contact with other groups and individauls appropriate for the established ROS class Provide semi-primitive non-motorized recreation opportunities in all areas more than 1/2 mile away from roads and trails open to motorized recreation use (0654) (5A)	a Maximum Use and Capacity Levels are Recreation use and capacity range during the snow-free period (PAOT/acre) Trail use and capacity range (PAOT/mile of trail)

	Capacity Range			
Use Level	Very Low	Low	Moder-ate	High
ROS class - Primitive				
On Trails PAOT/Mile	05	10	20	30
Area wide PAOT/acre	001	002	007	025
ROS Class - Semi-Primitive Nonmotorized				

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)		On Trails PAOT/mile 2 0 3 0 9 0 11 0 Area-wide PAOT/acre 004 008 05 08 ROS Class - Semi-Primitive Motorized On Trails PAOT/mile 2 0 3 0 9 0 11 0 Area-wide PAOT/acre 004 008 05 08 ROS Class - Roaded Natural On Trails PAOT/mile - - - - Area-wide PAOT/acre 04 08 1 2 2 5 Reduce the above use level coefficients as necessary to reflect usable acres, patterns of use, and general attractiveness of the specific management area type as described in the ROS Users Guide, Chapter 25 Reduce the above use levels where unacceptable changes to the biophysical resources will occur (6404) (5A) b Specify off-road vehicle restrictions based on ORV use management (FSM 2355, R2 Supp 88) (6083) (5A) c See FSM 2331, FSM 7732, FSH 7709 12 (Trails

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)		Handbook), FSH 7109 11a and 11b (Sign Handbook) (6226) (5A)
		d Prohibit open fires when the occurrance of fire rings exceeds Frissell Class 1 site conditions on 10 percent or more of the known campsites (6330) (5A)
	02 Manage winter use for very low or low densities Close areas to human use to the degree necessary in winter to prevent disturbance of wildlife (0754) (5A)	a Close management area to cross-country ski trail development and to snowmobile use (6662) (5A)
		b Do not provide parking or trail head facilities during winter (6664) (5A)
Wildlife and Fish Resource Management (C01)	01 Provide big-game forage and cover, and habitat (0310) (5A)	a Maintain at least 30 percent of shrub plants in mature age, and at least 10 percent in young stage (6166) (5A)
		b Maintain at least two shrub species on shrub lands capable of growing two or more shrub species (6167) (5A)
		c Maintain habitat effectiveness during winter of at least 90 percent (6171) (5A)
		d Maintain habitat capability at a level at least 80 percent of potential for big game (6263) (5A)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Range Resource Management (D02)	01 Manage grazing to favor big-game and to achieve the wildlife populations identified in state-wide comprehensive wildlife plans (0315) (5A)	a Maintain vegetation in fair or better range condition (6172) (5A)
Special Use Management (Non -Recreation) (J01)	01 Eliminate special uses that conflict with wintering animals (0320) (5A)	
Rights-of-way and Land Adjustments (J02, 13, 15, 16, 17, and 18)	01 Acquire private lands needed for big-game winter range (0319) (5A)	
Transportation System Management (L01 & 20)	01 Road traffic and road cut or fill slopes must not block big game movement in delineated migration routes or corridors (0323) (5A)	
	02 Allow new roads in the management area only if needed to meet priority goals outside the management area or to meet big game goals on the management area Obliterate temporary roads within one season after planned use ends (0762) (5A)	a New permanent or temporary roads constructed in the management area must meet the following criteria 1) There is no feasible alternative to build the road outside the area, and the road is essential to achieve priority goals and objectives of contiguous management areas, or to provide access to land administered by other government agencies or to contiguous private land 2) The State Fish and Wildlife agency has been fully involved in the road location, planning and alternative evaluation 3) Planned management of road use during winter will prevent or minimize disturbance of wintering big game animals, or

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Transportation System Management (L01 & 20)		will allow hunting and other management activities needed to meet wildlife management objectives 4) Roads are constructed to the minimum standards necessary to provide safety for the road use purpose 5) Roads cross the winter range in the minimum distance feasible to facilitate the necessary use 6) Road traffic and road cut or fill slopes must not block big game movement in delineated migration routes or corridors (6668) (5A)
	03 Close existing roads, prohibit off-road vehicle use and manage non-motorized use to prevent stress on big game animals (0764) (5A)	a Opening of existing roads during winter can be approved if the following criteria are met 1) There is no reasonable alternative for owners or managers of contiguous private land or public land to reach their lands during winter 2) Road use, off-road vehicle use, or non-motorized use of the area is essential and is the minimum necessary to meet priority resource management goals and objectives 3) The State Fish and Wildlife Agency is fully involved in planning human use of area during winter (6670) (5A)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Fire Planning and Suppression (P01)	01 Provide a level of protection from wildlife that is cost efficient and that will meet management objectives for the area (2223GM) (5A)	a Confine or control wildfires at fire intensity levels I, II and III Control wildfires at fire intensity level IV and above (8222GM) (5A)

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 5B

(Emphasis is on big game winter range in forested areas.)

Management emphasis is on forage and cover on winter ranges. Winter habitat for deer, elk, bighorn sheep, and mountain goats is emphasized. Treatments to increase forage production or to create and maintain thermal and hiding cover for big game are applied. Tree stand treatments can be clearcut, shelterwood, single tree selection or group selection. Commercial and noncommercial stand treatment occur. Specific cover-opening ratios and stand designs are maintained. Treatments to grass, forb, browse, and noncommercial tree species include seeding, planting, spraying, burning, falling, and mechanical chopping or crushing. A variety of browse age classes are maintained. Continuous forest cover is maintained on some sites.

Investments in compatible resources occur. Livestock grazing is compatible but is managed to favor wildlife habitat. Structural range improvements benefit wildlife. Management activities are not evident, remain visually subordinate, or dominate in the foreground and middleground but harmonize and blend with the natural setting.

New roads other than short-term temporary roads are located outside of the management area. Short-term roads are obliterated within one season after intended use. Existing local roads are closed and new motorized recreation use is managed to prevent unacceptable stress on big game animals during the primary big game use season.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A04)	01 Design and implement management activities to blend with the natural landscape (0332) (5B)	
	02 Manage for adopted VQO (20220M) (5B)	
	03 Implement visual resource management, as outlined in the Forest Management Requirements (2023GM) (5B)	
Management of Developed Recreation Sites (A08, 09, 11 & 13)	01 Design, construct and operate only those developed sites which are needed to meet summer season management objectives, and are appropriate for the established ROS designation Close all developed sites during the winter management season (0652) (5B)	
Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)	01 Manage summer use-season for appropriate ROS opportunitities Provide roaded natural recreation opportunities within 1/2 mile of Forest arterial, collector and local roads with better than primitive surfaces which are open to public motorized travel Provide semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities with a low to moderate incidence of contact with other groups and individuals within 1/2 mile of designated local roads with primitive surfaces and trails open to motorized recreation use Where local roads are closed to public motorized recreation travel, provide for dispersed non-motorized recreation opportunties Manage recreation use to provide for the incidence of contact with other groups and individauls appropriate for the established ROS class Provide semi-primitive non-motorized recreation opportunities in all areas more than 1/2 mile away from roads and trails open to motorized recreation use (0654) (5B)	a Maximum Use and Capacity Levels are Recreation use and capacity range during the snow-free period (PAOT/acre) Trail use and capacity range (PAOT/mile of trail)

Capacity Range

Use Level	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High
ROS class - Primitive				
On Trails PAOT/Mile	05	10	20	30
Area wide PAOT/acre	001	002	007	025
ROS Class - Semi-Primitive Nonmotorized				

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)		On Trails PAOT/mile 2 0 3 0 9 0 11 0 Area-wide PAOT/acre 004 008 05 08 ROS Class - Semi-Primitive Motorized On Trails PAOT/mile 2 0 3 0 9 0 11 0 Area-wide PAOT/acre 004 008 05 08 ROS Class - Roaded Natural On Trails PAOT/mile - - - - Area-wide PAOT/acre 04 08 1 2 2 5 Reduce the above use level coefficients as necessary to reflect usable acres, patterns of use, and general attractiveness of the specific management area type as described in the ROS Users Guide, Chapter 25 Reduce the above use levels where unacceptable changes to the biophysical resources will occur (6404) (5B) b Specify off-road vehicle restrictions based on ORV use management (FSM 2355, R2 Supp 88) (6083) (5B) c See FSM 2331, FSM 7732, FSH 7709 12 (Trails

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)		Handbook), FSH 7109 11a and 11b (Sign Handbook) (6226) (5B)
		d Prohibit open fires when the occurrance of fire rings exceeds Frissell Class 1 site conditions on 10 percent or more of the known campsites (6330) (5B)
	02 Manage winter use for very low or low densities Close areas to human use to the degree necessary in winter to prevent disturbance of wildlife (0754) (5B)	a Close management area to cross-country ski trail development and to snowmobile use (6662) (5B)
		b Do not provide parking or trail head facilities during winter (6664) (5B)
Wildlife and Fish Resource Management (C01)	01 Provide big-game forage and cover, and habitat (0310) (5B)	a Maintain at least 30 percent of the area in created or natural openings (6177) (5B)
		b Do not eliminate presence of any browse species (6168) (5B)
		c Provide thermal cover for elk or deer on at least 20 percent of the area (6179) (5B)
		d Maintain, along 75 percent of all arterial and collector road edges cover that hides 90 percent of an adult standing deer or elk from human view at a distance at 200 feet from the road (6191) (5B)
		e In diversity units dominated

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Wildlife and Fish Resource Management (C01)		by forested ecosystems, maintain a minimum of 50 percent of the diversity unit in deer or elk hiding cover This hiding cover should be well distributed over the unit Maintain 30 percent of the diversity unit in thermal cover (winter or spring-summer) Hiding cover can be used to meet thermal cover requirements if they indeed coincide biologically (6334) (5B)
		f Maintain habitat effectiveness during winter of at least 90 percent (6171) (5B)
		g Maintain habitat capability at a level at least 80 percent of potential capability (6261) (5B)
Range Resource Management (D02)	01 Manage grazing to favor big-game and to achieve the wildlife populations identified in state-wide comprehensive wildlife plans (0315) (5B)	a Maintain vegetation in fair or better range condition (6172) (5B)
		b Limit livestock use of browse and herbaceous plant production to that not needed by big game (6173) (5B)
	02 Emphasize intensive managment of grazing through use of rotation grazing systems (0316) (5B)	
Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)	01 Manage forest cover types to achieve and maintain desired thermal and hiding cover, cover-opening ratios and other habitat needs associated with tree cover (0324) (5B)	

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)

02 Manage Forest Cover Types using the following harvest methods
- Clearcut in lodgepole and aspen,
- Shelterwood in interior ponderosa pine and mixed conifer, and
- Selection (group or single tree) in Engelmann spruce-subalpine fir

(0485) (5B)

a Apply harvest treatments to forest cover types as specified below on at least 80 % of the forest cover type Up to 20 percent of the type may be treated using other harvest methods specified in Forest Direction
(6074) (5B)

b Silvicultural Standards (These standards may be exceeded on areas managed for old growth)

1 Clearcut

	Forest Cover Type		
	Lodgepole Pine-	Aspen	Other Forest Cover Types
Rotation Age	90-140 yrs	80-120 yrs	100 or more yrs
Growing Stock Level	80-120	N/A	60 to 120
Thinning Cycle	20-30 yrs	N/A	20 to 30 yrs

2 Two-Step Shelterwood

	Forest Cover Type	
	Interior Ponderosa Pine & Mixed Conifer	Other Forest Cover Types

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)		
		Rotation Age: 100-160 yrs / 100 or more yrs
		Growing Stock Level: 80-120 / 60-120
		Thinning Cycle: 20-30 yrs / 20-30 yrs
		First Cut (Seed cut) Remove 40 to 70 percent of the basal area or
		Cut to: BA 25-60 / BA 20-60
		Second Cut (removal cut) Remove all overstory when regenerated stand meets minimum stocking standards
		3 Three-Step Shelterwood
		Forest Cover Type: Interior Ponderosa Pine & Mixed Conifer / Other Forest Cover Types
		Rotation Age: 100-160 yrs / 100 or more yrs
		Growing Stock Level: 80-120 / 60-120
		Thinning Cycle: 20-30 yrs / 20-30 yrs
		First Cut (preparatory cut) Remove 10 to 40 percent of the

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Silvicultural
Prescriptions
(E03, 06 & 07)

basal area or

Cut to	BA 60-80	BA 50-80
Second Cut (seed cut) Remove 40 to 50 percent of the remaining basal area or		
Cut to	BA 25-50 10-20 yrs after pre-paratory cut	BA 20-50 10-20 yrs after prepara-tory cut
Third Cut (removal cut) Remove all overstory when regenerated stand meets minimum stocking standards		

4 Selection

	Forest Cover Type	
	Engelmann spruce-subalpine fir	Other Forest Cover Types
Residual BA	80-120	80-120
Cutting Cycle	20-30 yrs	20-40 yrs

(6287) (5B)

03 Utilize firewood material using both commercial and noncommercial methods
(0147) (5B)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)	04 For management purposes, a cut-over area is considered an opening until such time as - Increased water yield drops below 50 percent of the potential increase; - Forage and/or browse production drops below 40 percent of potential production; - Deer and elk hiding cover reaches 60 percent of potential; - Minimum stocking standards by forest cover type and site productivity are met; and - The area appears as a young forest rather than a restocked opening, and takes on the appearance of the adjoining characteristic landscape (0500) (5B)	a When the Visual Quality Objective of an area is modification or maximum modification, the regenerated stand shall meet or exceed all of the following characteristics before a cut-over area is no longer considered an opening

Forest Cover Type	Minimum Stocking Level (Trees/ acre)	Tree Stand Height (ft) 1/
Inland Ponderosa Pine	190	6
Mixed Conifers	190	6
Lodgepole Pine	150	6
Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine fir	150	6
Aspen	300	6

Forest Cover Type	Crown Closure (Percent)	Distribution 2/
Inland Ponderosa Pine	30	70%
Mixed Conifers	30	75%
Lodgepole		

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)		Pine 30 75% Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine fir 30 75% Aspen 30 75% 1/ Applies to trees specified as minimum stocking level 2/ Percent of plots or transects that are stocked (6014) (5B)
Special Use Management (Non-Recreation) (J01)	01 Eliminate special uses that conflict with wintering animals (0320) (5B)	
Rights-of-way and Land Adjustments (J02, 13, 15, 16, 17, and 18)	01 Acquire private lands needed for big-game winter range (0319) (5B)	
Transportation System Management (L01 & 20)	01 Road traffic and road cut or fill slopes must not block big game movement in delineated migration routes or corridors (0323) (5B)	
	02 Allow new roads in the management area only if needed to meet priority goals outside the management area or to meet big game goals on the management area Obliterate temporary roads within one season after planned use ends (0762) (5B)	a New permanent or temporary roads constructed in the management area must meet the following criteria 1) There is no feasible alternative to build the road outside the area, and the road is essential to achieve priority goals and objectives of contiguous management areas, or to provide access to land administered

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Transportation System Management (L01 & 20)		by other government agencies or to contiguous private land 2) The State Fish and Wildlife agency has been fully involved in the road location, planning and alternative evaluation 3) Planned management of road use during winter will prevent or minimize disturbance of wintering big game animals, or will allow hunting and other management activities needed to meet wildlife management objectives 4) Roads are constructed to the minimum standards necessary to provide safety for the road use purpose 5) Roads cross the winter range in the minimum distance feasible to facilitate the necessary use 6) Road traffic and road cut or fill slopes must not block big game movement in delineated migration routes or corridors (6668) (5B)
03 Close existing roads, prohibit off-road vehicle use and manage non-motorized use to prevent stress on big game animals (0764) (5B)		a Opening of existing roads during winter can be approved if the following criteria are met 1) There is no reasonable alternative for owners or managers of contiguous private land or public land to reach their lands during winter 2) Road use, off-road vehicle use, or non-motorized use of

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Transportation System Management (L01 & 20)		the area is essential and is the minimum necessary to meet priority resource management goals and objectives 3) The State Fish and Wildlife Agency is fully involved in planning human use of area during winter (6670) (5B)
Fire Planning and Suppression (P01)	01 Provide a level of protection from wildlife that is cost efficient and that will meet management objectives for the area (2223GM) (5B)	a Control wildfires in stands of trees less than 40 years of age Confine or contain wildfires in stands of trees older than 40 years of age at fire intensity levels I ans II and control at fire intensity level III and above (8223GM) (5B)

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 6A

(Emphasis is on improving rangeland to satisfactory condition.)

Management emphasis is on improving soil and vegetation conditions. Intensive grazing management is required. Condition is improved through use of vegetation and soil restoration practices, improved livestock management, and regulation of other resource activities. Investment in structural and nonstructural improvements is moderate to high. Structural improvements benefit or at least do not adversely affect wildlife. Conflicts between livestock and wildlife are resolved in favor of livestock. Nonstructural restoration and forage improvement practices available are seeding, planting, burning fertilizing, pitting, furrowing, spraying, crushing, and plowing.

Investments are made in compatible resource activities. Dispersed recreation opportunities vary between semi-primitive non-motorized and roaded natural. Management activities are evident but harmonize and blend with the natural setting.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A04)	01 Design and implement management activities to blend with the natural landscape (0332) (6A)	a When projects require clearing of vegetation and (or) soil disturbance, use irregular clearing edges and shapes to blend with the natural landscapes (6185) (6A)
	02 Manage for adopted VQO (2022GM) (6A)	
	03 Implement visual resource management, as outlined in the Forest Management Requirements (2023GM) (6A)	
Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)	01 Semi-primitive nonmotorized, semi-primitive motorized, roaded natural and rural recreation opportunities can be provided (0445) (6A)	
	02 Provide roaded natural recreation opportunities within 1/2 mile of Forest arterial, collector and local roads with better than primitive surfaces which are open to public travel Provide semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities with a low to moderate incidence of contact with other groups and individuals within 1/2 mile of designated local roads with primitive surfaces and trails open to motorized recreation use Where local roads are closed to public motorized recreation travel, provide for dispersed non-motorized recreation opportunities Manage recreation use to provide for the incidence of contact with other groups and individuals appropriate for the established ROS class Provide semi-primitive non-motorized recreation opportunities in all areas more than 1/2 mile away from roads and trails open to motorized recreation use (0650) (6A)	a Maximum Use and Capacity Levels are Recreation use and capacity range during the snow-free period (PAOT/acre) Trail use and capacity range (PAOT/mile of trail) Capacity Range Use Level: Very Low / Low / Moderate / High ROS Class - Semi-Primitive Nonmotorized On Trails PAOT/mile: 20 / 30 / 90 / 110 Area-wide

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Dispersed
Recreation
Management
(A14 and 15)

PAOT/acre	004	008	05	08
ROS Class - Semi-Primitive Motorized				
On Trails PAOT/mile	2 0	3 0	9 0	11 0
Area-wide PAOT/acre	004	008	05	08
ROS Class - Roaded Natural				
On Trails PAOT/mile	-	-	-	-
Area-wide PAOT/acre	04	08	1 2	2 5
ROS Class - Rural				
On Trails PAOT/mile	-	-	-	-
Area-wide PAOT/acre	5	8	5 0	7 5

Reduce the above use level coefficients as necessary to reflect usable acres, patterns of use, and general attractiveness of the specific management area type as described in the ROS Users Guide, Chapter 25

Reduce the above use levels where unacceptable changes to the biophysical resources will occur
(6402) (6A)

b Specify off-road vehicle restrictions based on ORV use management (FSM 2355, R2 Supp 88)
(6083) (6A)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)		c See FSM 2331, FSM 7732, FSH 7709 12 (Trails Handbook), FSH 7109 11a and 11b (Sign Handbook) (6226) (6A)
	03 Permit undesignated sites in Frissell condition class 1 through 3 where unrestricted camping is permitted (0174) (6A)	
	04 Manage site use and occupancy to maintain sites within Frissell condition class 3 except for designated sites which may be class 4 Close and restore class 5 sites (0175) (6A)	
	05 Prohibit motorized vehicle use (including snowmobiles) off Forest System roads and trails in alpine shrub and Krummholz ecosystems Prohibit motorized vehicle use off Forest System roads and trails (except snowmobiles operating on snow) in other alpine, and other ecosystems, where needed to protect soils, vegetation, or special wild- use off Forest System roads and trails (except snowmobiles operating on snow) in other alpine, and other ecosystems, where needed to protect soils, vegetation, or special wildlife habitat (0154) (6A)	
Wildlife and Fish Resource Management (C01)	01 Manage for habitat needs of indicator species (0408) (6A)	a Maintain capability at 70 percent or more of potential capability (6183) (6A)
	02 Provide adequate forage to sustain big-game population levels agreed to in the Statewide Comprehensive Wildlife Management Plan on NFS lands (0330) (6A)	
Range Resource Management (D02)	01 Use only intensive grazing systems or remove livestock when recovery of range condition cannot be accomplished by an intensive grazing system (0325) (6A)	
	02 Improve range condition to fair or better or forage value rating to moderately high or better (0326) (6A)	a Base range condition on the standards in Range Analysis Handbook (FSH 2209 21) (6156) (6A)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Range Resource Management (D02)		
	03 Invest in cost-effective allotment management and associated range improvements (0327) (6A)	a Base economic analysis on Project Effectiveness Analysis Handbook (FSH 2209 11) (6290) (6A)
	04 Invest in cost-effective grazing management and rangeland productivity improvements Where improvements include water developments, a water right in the name of the United States must be obtained (0328) (6A)	a Structural improvements will not adversely affect big-game movement (6182) (6A)
Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)	01 Maintain and manage forested inclusions to provide a high level of forage production, wildlife habitat, and diversity (0333) (6A)	
	02 Manage Forest Cover Types using the following harvest methods - Clearcut in aspen, - Shelterwood in lodgepole pine and ponderosa pine, and - Selection in Engelmann spruce and mixed conifers (0502) (6A)	a Apply harvest treatments to forest cover types as specified below on at least 80 % of the forest cover type Up to 20 percent of the type may be treated using other harvest methods specified in Forest Direction (6074) (6A) b Silvicultural Standard

Forest Cover Type	Regeneration Cutting Method	Rotation Age
lodgepole pine	Shelterwood	90-140 yrs
Engelmann spruce-subalpine fir	Selection	N/A

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Silvicultural
Prescriptions
(E03, 06 & 07)

Interior ponderosa pine	Shelter-wood	100-180 yrs
mixed conifer	Selection	N/A
aspen	Clearcut	80-120 yrs.

Apply release and weeding as needed to improve visual quality
(6063) (6A)

03 Utilize firewood material using both commercial and noncommercial methods
(0147) (6A)

04 For management purposes, a cut-over area is considered an opening until such time as

- Increased water yield drops below 50 percent of the potential increase;
- Forage and/or browse production drops below 40 percent of potential production;
- Deer and elk hiding cover reaches 60 percent of potential;
- Minimum stocking standards by forest cover type and site productivity are met; and
- The area appears as a young forest rather than a restocked opening, and takes on the appearance of the adjoining characteristic landscape

(0300) (6A)

a When the Visual Quality Objective of an area is modification or maximum modification, the regenerated stand shall meet or exceed all of the following characteristics before a cut-over area is no longer considered an opening

Forest Cover Type	Minimum Stocking Level (Trees/ acre)	Tree Stand Height (ft) 1/
Inland Ponderosa Pine	190	6
Mixed Conifers	190	6
Lodgepole Pine	150	6
Engelmann		

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Silvicultural
Prescriptions
(E03, 06 & 07)

Forest Cover Type	Crown Closure (Percent)	Distribution 2/
Spruce-Subalpine fir	150	6
Aspen	300	6
Inland Ponderosa Pine	30	70%
Mixed Conifers	30	75%
Lodgepole Pine	30	75%
Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine fir	30	75%
Aspen	30	75%

1/ Applies to trees specified as minimum stocking level
2/ Percent of plots or transects that are stocked

(6014) (6A)

Fire Planning and Suppression (P01)	01 Provide a level of protection from wildlife that is cost efficient and that will meet management objectives for the area (2223GM) (6A)	a Confine or control wildfires at fire intensity levels I, II and III Control wildfires at fire intensity level IV and above (8222GM) (6A)

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 6B

(Emphasis is on livestock grazing.)

The area is managed for livestock grazing. Range condition is currently at or above the satisfactory level. Intensive grazing management systems are favored over extensive systems. Range condition is maintained through use of forage improvement practices, livestock management, and regulation of other resource activities. Periodic heavy forage utilization occurs. Investment in structural and nonstructural range improvements to increase forage utilization is moderate to high. Structural improvements benefit, or at least do not adversely affect wildlife. Conflicts between livestock and wildlife are resolved in favor of livestock. Nonstructural restoration and forage improvement practices available are seeding, planting, burning, fertilizing, pitting, furrowing, spraying crushing, and plowing. Cutting of encroaching trees may also occur.

Investments are made in compatible resource activities. Dispersed recreational opportunities vary between semi-primitive non-motorized and roaded natural. Management activities are evident but harmonize and blend with the natural setting.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A04)	01 Design and implement management activities to blend with the natural landscape (0332) (6B)	
	02 Manage for adopted VQO (2022QM) (6B)	
	03 Implement visual resource management as outlined in the Forest Management Requirements (2023QM) (6B)	
Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)	01 Semi-primitive nonmotorized, semi-primitive motorized, roaded natural and rural recreation opportunities can be provided (0445) (6B)	
	02 Provide roaded natural recreation opportunities within 1/2 mile of Forest arterial, collector and local roads with better than primitive surfaces which are open to public travel Provide semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities with a low to moderate incidence of contact with other groups and individuals within 1/2 mile of designated local roads with primitive surfaces and trails open to motorized recreation use Where local roads are closed to public motorized recreation travel, provide for dispersed non-motorized recreation opportunities Manage recreation use to provide for the incidence of contact with other groups and individuals appropriate for the established ROS class Provide semi-primitive non-motorized recreation opportunities in all areas more than 1/2 mile away from roads and trails open to motorized recreation use (0650) (6B)	a Maximum Use and Capacity Levels are Recreation use and capacity range during the snow-free period (PAOT/acre) Trail use and capacity range (PAOT/mile of trail)

Use Level	Capacity Range: Very Low	Low	Moderate	High
ROS Class - Semi-Primitive Nonmotorized				
On Trails PAOT/mile	2 0	3 0	9 0	11 0
Area-wide PAOT/acre	004	008	05	08
ROS Class - Semi-Primitive				

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Dispersed
Recreation
Management
(A14 and 15)

	Motorized			
On Trails PAOT/mile	2 0	3 0	9 0	11 0
Area-wide PAOT/acre	004	008	05	08

ROS Class - Roaded Natural

On Trails PAOT/mile	-	-	-	-
Area-wide PAOT/acre	04	08	1 2	2 5

ROS Class - Rural

On Trails PAOT/mile	-	-	-	-
Area-wide PAOT/acre	5	8	5 0	7 5

Reduce the above use level coefficients as necessary to reflect usable acres, patterns of use, and general attractiveness of the *specific management* area type as described in the ROS Users Guide, Chapter 25

Reduce the above use levels where unacceptable changes to the biophysical resources will occur
(6402) (68)

b Specify off-road vehicle restrictions based on ORV *use management* (FSM 2355, R2 Supp 88)
(6083) (68)

c See FSM 2331, FSM 7732, FSH 7709 12 (Trails

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)		Handbook), FSH 7109 11a and 11b (Sign Handbook) (6226) (6B)
	03 Permit undesignated sites in Frissell condition class 1 through 3 where unrestricted camping is permitted (0174) (6B)	
	04 Manage site use and occupancy to maintain sites within Frissell condition class 3 except for designated sites which may be class 4 Close and restore class 5 sites (0175) (6B)	
	05 Prohibit motorized vehicle use (including snowmobiles) off Forest System roads and trails in alpine shrub and Krummholz ecosystems Prohibit motorized vehicle use off Forest System roads and trails (except snowmobiles operating on snow) in other alpine, and other ecosystems, where needed to protect soils, vegetation, or special wildlife habitat (0154) (6B)	
Wildlife and Fish Resource Management (C01)	01 Manage for habitat needs of indicator species (0408) (6B)	a Maintain capability at 60 percent of potential capability (6186) (6B)
	02 Provide adequate forage to sustain big-game population levels agreed to in the Statewide Comprehensive Wildlife Management Plan on NFS lands (0330) (6B)	a Allocate no more than 80 percent of available forage to livestock (6187) (6B)
Range Resource Management (D02)	01 Use only intensive grazing systems or remove livestock when recovery of range condition cannot be accomplished by an intensive grazing system (0325) (6B)	
	02 Improve range condition to fair or better or forage value rating to moderately high or better (0326) (6B)	a Base range condition on the standards in Range Analysis Handbook (FSH 2209 21) (6156) (6B)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Range Resource Management (D02)	03 Invest in cost-effective allotment management and associated range improvements (0327) (6B)	a Base economic analysis on Project Effectiveness Analysis Handbook (FSH 2209 11) (6290) (6B)
	04 Invest in cost-effective grazing management and rangeland productivity improvements Where improvements include water developments, a water right in the name of the United States must be obtained (0328) (6B)	a Structural improvements will not adversely affect big-game movement (6182) (6B)
Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)	01 Maintain and manage forested inclusions to provide a high level of forage production, wildlife habitat, and diversity (0333) (6B)	
	02 Manage Forest Cover Types using the following harvest methods - Clearcut in aspen, - Shelterwood in lodgepole pine and ponderosa pine, and - Selection in Engelmann spruce and mixed conifers (0502) (6B)	a Apply harvest treatments to forest cover types as specified below on at least 80 % of the forest cover type Up to 20 percent of the type may be treated using other harvest methods specified in Forest Direction (6074) (6B) b Silvicultural Standard

Forest Cover Type	Regeneration Cutting Method	Rotation Age
lodgepole pine	Shelterwood	90-140 yrs
Engelmann spruce-subalpine fir	Selection	N/A
Interior ponderosa pine	Shelterwood	100-180 yrs

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Silvicultural
Prescriptions
(E03, 06 & 07)

mixed conifer	Selection	N/A
aspen	Clearcut	80-120 yrs

Apply release and weeding as needed to improve visual quality
(6063) (6B)

03 Utilize firewood material using both commercial and noncommercial methods
(0147) (6B)

04 For management purposes, a cut-over area is considered an opening until such time as

- Increased water yield drops below 50 percent of the potential increase;
- Forage and/or browse production drops below 40 percent of potential production;
- Deer and elk hiding cover reaches 60 percent of potential;
- Minimum stocking standards by forest cover type and site productivity are met; and
- The area appears as a young forest rather than a restocked opening, and takes on the appearance of the adjoining characteristic landscape

(0500) (6B)

a When the Visual Quality Objective of an area is modification or maximum modification, the regenerated stand shall meet or exceed all of the following characteristics before a cut-over area is no longer considered an opening

Forest Cover Type	Minimum Stocking Level (Trees/ acre)	Tree Stand Height (ft) 1/
Inland Ponderosa Pine	190	6
Mixed Conifers	190	6
Lodgepole Pine	150	6
Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine fir	150	6
Aspen	300	6

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Silvicultural
Prescriptions
(E03, 06 & 07)

Forest Cover Type	Crown Closure (Percent)	Distribution 2/
Inland Ponderosa Pine	30	70%
Mixed Conifers	30	75%
Lodgepole Pine	30	75%
Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine fir	30	75%
Aspen	30	75%

1/ Applies to trees specified as minimum stocking level
2/ Percent of plots or transects that are stocked

(6014) (6B)

Fire Planning and Suppression (P01)	01 Provide a level of protection from wildlife that is cost efficient and that will meet management objectives for the area (2223GM) (6B)	a Confine or control wildfires at fire intensity levels I, II and III Control wildfires at fire intensity level IV and above (8222GM) (6B)

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 7A

(Emphasis is on wood-fiber production and utilization.)

Management emphasis is on wood-fiber production and utilization of large roundwood of a size and quality suitable for sawtimber. The harvest method by forest cover type is clearcutting in aspen, lodgepole pine, and Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, and shelterwood in interior ponderosa pine and mixed conifers.

The area generally will have a mosaic of fully stocked stands that follow natural patterns and avoid straight lines and geometric shapes. Management activities are not evident or remain visually subordinate along forest arterial and collector roads and primary trails. In other portions of the area, management activities may dominate in foreground and middleground, but harmonize and blend with the natural setting.

Roaded-natural recreation opportunities are provided along forest arterial and collector roads. Semi-primitive motorized recreational opportunities are provided on those local roads and trails that remain open. Semi-primitive non-motorized opportunities are provided on those that are closed.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A04)	01 Meet stated visual quality objective (0125) (7A)	
	02 Manage for adopted VQO (2022QM) (7A)	
	03 Implement visual resource management, as outlined in the Forest Management Requirements (2023QM) (7A)	
Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)	01 Semi-primitive nonmotorized, semi-primitive motorized, roaded natural and rural recreation opportunities can be provided (0445) (7A)	
	02 Provide roaded natural recreation opportunities within 1/2 mile of Forest arterial, collector and local roads with better than primitive surfaces which are open to public travel Provide semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities with a low to moderate incidence of contact with other groups and individuals within 1/2 mile of designated local roads with primitive surfaces and trails open to motorized recreation use Where local roads are closed to public motorized recreation travel, provide for dispersed non-motorized recreation opportunities. Manage recreation use to provide for the incidence of contact with other groups and individuals appropriate for the established ROS class Provide semi-primitive non-motorized recreation opportunities in all areas more than 1/2 mile away from roads and trails open to motorized recreation use (0650) (7A)	a Maximum Use and Capacity Levels are Recreation use and capacity range during the snow-free period (PAOT/acre) Trail use and capacity range (PAOT/mile of trail)

Use Level	Capacity Range: Very Low	Low	Moderate	High
ROS Class - Semi-Primitive Nonmotorized				
On Trails PAOT/mile	2 0	3 0	9 0	11 0
Area-wide PAOT/acre	004	008	05	08
ROS Class - Semi-Primitive Motorized				

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)		On Trails PAOT/mile 20 30 90 110 Area-wide PAOT/acre 004 008 05 08 ROS Class - Roaded Natural On Trails PAOT/mile - - - - Area-wide PAOT/acre 04 08 12 25 ROS Class - Rural On Trails PAOT/mile - - - - Area-wide PAOT/acre 5 .8 50 75 Reduce the above use level coefficients as necessary to reflect usable acres, patterns of use, and general attractiveness of the specific management area type as described in the ROS Users Guide, Chapter 25 Reduce the above use levels where unacceptable changes to the biophysical resources will occur (6402) (7A) b Specify off-road vehicle restrictions based on ORV use management (FSM 2355, R2 Supp 88) (6083) (7A) c See FSM 2331, FSM 7732, FSH 7709 12 (Trails Handbook), FSH 7109 11a

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)		and 11b (Sign Handbook) (6226) (7A)
	03 Permit undesignated sites in Frissell condition class 1 through 3 where unrestricted camping is permitted (0174) (7A)	
	04 Manage site use and occupancy to maintain sites within Frissell *condition class 3 except for designated* sites which may be class 4 Close and restore class 5 sites (0175) (7A)	
	05 Prohibit motorized vehicle use (including snowmobiles) off Forest System roads and trails in alpine shrub and Krummholz ecosystems Prohibit motorized vehicle use off Forest System roads and trails (except snowmobiles operating on snow) in other alpine, and other ecosystems, where needed to protect soils, vegetation, or special wildlife habitat (0154) (7A)	
Wildlife and Fish Resource Management (C01)	01 Manage for habitat needs of indicator species (0408) (7A)	
Range Improvement and Maintenance (D03, 04, 05 and 06)	01 Utilize transitory forage that is available where demand exists, and where investments in regeneration can be protected (0132) (7A)	a Vary utilization standards with grazing system and ecological condition Specify standards in the allotment management plan (6071) (7A) b Maximum grazing use on transitory ranges resulting from clearcuts is -- Key shrubs 20% of current growth -- Grasses 40-50% of current growth -- Forbs 20% of total production (6072) (7A)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Range
Improvement and
Maintenance
(D03, 04, 05
and 06)

02 Protect regeneration from livestock damage
(0133) (7A)

Silvicultural
Prescriptions
(E03, 06 & 07)

01 Manage Forest Cover Types using the following harvest methods

- Clearcut in Aspen, Lodgepole Pine and Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine Fir
- Shelterwood in Interior Ponderosa Pine and Mixed Conifer
(0492) (7A)

a Apply harvest treatments to forest cover types as specified below on at least 80 % of the forest cover type Up to 20 percent of the type may be treated using other harvest methods specified in Forest Direction
(6074) (7A)

b Silvicultural Standards
(These standards may be exceeded on areas managed for old growth)

1 Clearcut

	Forest Cover Type		
	Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine Fir & Lodgepole	Aspen	Other Forest Cover Types
Rotation Age	90-180 yrs	80-120 yrs	100 or more yrs
Growing Stock Level	80-160	N/A	60 to 120
Thinning Cycle	20-30 yrs	N/A	20 to 30 yrs

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Silvicultural
Prescriptions
(E03, 06 & 07)

2 Two-Step Shelterwood

	Forest Cover Type	
	Interior Ponderosa pine & Mixed Conifer	Other Forest Cover Types
Rotation Age	100-160 yrs	100 or more yrs
Growing Stock Level	80-120	60-120
Thinning Cycle	20-30 yrs	20-30 yrs
First Cut (seed cut), Remove 40 to 70 percent of the basal area or		
Cut to	BA 25-60	BA 20-60
Second Cut (removal cut) Remove all overstory when regenerated stand meets minimum stocking standards		

3 Three-Step Shelterwood

	Forest Cover Type	
	Interior Ponderosa Pine & Mixed Conifer	Other Forest Cover Types

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES	
CONTINUATION OF Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)			
		Rotation Age	100-160 yrs / 100 or more yrs
		Growing Stock Level	80-120 / 60-120
		Thinning Cycle	20-30 yrs / 20-30 yr
		First Cut (preparatory cut), Remove 10 to 40 percent of the basal area or	
		Cut to	BA 60-80 / BA 50-80
		Second Cut (seed cut), Remove 40 to 50 percent of the remaining basal area or	
		Cut to	BA 25-50 10-20 yrs after preparatory cut / BA 20-50 10-20 yrs after preparatory cut
		Third Cut (removal cut) Remove all overstory when regenerated stand meets minimum stocking standards	
		(6075) (7A)	

02 Clearcuts may be applied to dwarf mistletoe infected stands of any forest cover type
(0138) (7A)

03 Apply intermediate treatments to maintain growing stock level standards.
(0140) (7A)

04 Utilize firewood material using both commercial and noncommercial methods
(0147) (7A)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)

05 For management purposes, a cut-over area is considered an opening until such time as

- Increased water yield drops below 50 percent of the potential increase;
- Forage and/or browse production drops below 40 percent of potential production;
- Deer and elk hiding cover reaches 60 percent of potential;
- Minimum stocking standards by forest cover type and site productivity are met; and
- The area appears as a young forest rather than a restocked opening, and takes on the appearance of the adjoining characteristic landscape

(0500) (7A)

a When the Visual Quality Objective of an area is modification or maximum modification, the regenerated stand shall meet or exceed all of the following characteristics before a cut-over area is no longer considered an opening

Forest Cover Type	Minimum Stocking Level (Trees/ acre)	Tree Stand Height (ft) 1/
Inland Ponderosa Pine	190	6
Mixed Conifers	190	6
Lodgepole Pine	150	6
Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine fir	150	6
Aspen	300	6

Forest Cover Type	Crown Closure (Percent)	Distribution 2/
Inland Ponderosa Pine	30	70%
Mixed Conifers	30	75%
Lodgepole		

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Silvicultural
Prescriptions
(E03, 06 & 07)

Pine	30	75%
Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine fir	30	75%
Aspen	30	75%

1/ Applies to trees specified as minimum stocking level
2/ Percent of plots or transects that are stocked

(6014) (7A)

b When the Visual Quality Objective of an area is partial retention, the regenerated stand shall meet or exceed all of the following characteristics before a cutover area is no longer considered an opening

Forest Cover Type	Minimum Stocking Level (Trees/ acre)	Tree Height 1/ (% of the adjacent mature stand height)
Inland Ponderosa Pine	190	25
Mixed Conifers	190	25
Lodgepole Pine	150	25
Engelmann		

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)		*Spruce - Subalpine fir* 150 25 Aspen 300 25 Forest Cover Type / Crown Closure (Percent) / Distribution 2/ Inland *Ponderosa* Pine 30 70% Mixed Conifers 30 75% Lodgepole Pine 30 75% Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine fir 30 75% Aspen 30 75% 1/ Applies to trees specified as minimum stocking level 2/ Percent of plots or transects that are stocked (6316) (7A)
Transportation System Management (L01 & 20)	01 Locate, survey and design roads for timber management (2207GM) (7A)	a Construct no more than 3 5 miles of road/square mile at full development (8200GM) (7A)
Fire Planning and Suppression (P01)	01 Provide a level of protection from wildlife that is cost efficient and that will meet management objectives for the area (2223GM) (7A)	a Control wildfires in stands of trees less than 40 years of age Confine or contain wildfires in stands of trees older than 40 years of age at fire intensity levels I ans II and control at fire intensity level III and above (8223GM) (7A)

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 7C

(Emphasis is on management of forested areas on steep slopes.)

Management emphasis is to develop and maintain healthy tree cover on forested slopes greater than 40 percent. The harvest method by forest cover type is clearcutting in aspen lodgepole pine, interior ponderosa pine and mixed conifers, and group selection in Englemann spruce-subalpine fir.

Management activities, although visually dominate, harmonize and blend with the natural setting.

Roaded-natural recreation opportunities are provided along Forest arterial and collector roads. Semi-primitive non-motorized opportunities are provided on those that are closed.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

Visual Resource Management (A04)

01 Meet stated visual quality objective
(0125) (7C)

02 Manage for adopted VQO
(2022GM) (7C)

03 Implement visual resource management, as outlined in the Forest Management Requirements
(2023GM) (7C)

Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)

01 Semi-primitive nonmotorized, semi-primitive motorized, roaded natural and rural recreation opportunities can be provided
(0445) (7C)

02 Provide roaded natural recreation opportunities within 1/2 mile of Forest arterial, collector and local roads with better than primitive surfaces which are open to public travel

Provide semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities with a low to moderate incidence of contact with other groups and individuals within 1/2 mile of designated local roads with primitive surfaces and trails open to motorized recreation use

Where local roads are closed to public motorized recreation travel, provide for dispersed non-motorized recreation opportunities. Manage recreation use to provide for the incidence of contact with other groups and individuals appropriate for the established ROS class

Provide semi-primitive non-motorized recreation opportunities in all areas more than 1/2 mile away from roads and trails open to motorized recreation use
(0650) (7C)

a Maximum Use and Capacity Levels are

Recreation use and capacity range during the snow-free period (PAOT/acre)				
Trail use and capacity range (PAOT/mile of trail)				
	Capacity Range			
Use Level	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High
ROS Class - Semi-Primitive Nonmotorized				
On Trails PAOT/mile	20	30	90	110
Area-wide PAOT/acre	004	008	05	08
ROS Class - Semi-Primitive Motorized				

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)		On Trails PAOT/mile 20 30 90 110 Area-wide PAOT/acre 004 008 05 08 ROS Class - Roaded Natural On Trails PAOT/mile - - - - Area-wide PAOT/acre 04 08 12 25 ROS Class - Rural On Trails PAOT/mile - - - - Area-wide PAOT/acre 5 8 50 75 Reduce the above use level coefficients as necessary to reflect usable acres, patterns of use, and general attractiveness of the specific management area type as described in the ROS Users Guide, Chapter 25 Reduce the above use levels where unacceptable changes to the biophysical resources will occur (6402) (7C)
		b Specify off-road vehicle restrictions based on ORV use management (FSM 2355, R2 Supp 88) (6083) (7C)
		c See FSM 2331, FSM 7732, FSH 7709 12 (Trails Handbook), FSH 7109 11a

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)		and 11b (Sign Handbook) (6226) (7C)
	03 Permit undesignated sites in Frissell condition class 1 through 3 where unrestricted camping is permitted (0174) (7C)	
	04 Manage site use and occupancy to maintain sites within Frissell condition class 3 except for designated sites which may be class 4 Close and restore class 5 sites (0175) (7C)	
	05 Prohibit motorized vehicle use (including snowmobiles) off Forest System roads and trails in alpine shrub and Krummholz ecosystems Prohibit motorized vehicle use off Forest System roads and trails (except snowmobiles operating on snow) in other alpine, and other ecosystems, where needed to protect soils, vegetation, or special wildlife habitat (0154) (7C)	
Wildlife and Fish Resource Management (C01)	01 Manage for habitat needs of indicator species (0408) (7C)	
Range Improvement and Maintenance (D03, 04, 05 and 06)	01 Utilize transitory forage that is available where demand exists, and where investments in regeneration can be protected (0132) (7C)	a Vary utilization standards with grazing system and ecological condition Specify standards in the allotment management plan (6071) (7C) b Maximum grazing use on transitory ranges resulting from clearcuts is -- Key shrubs 20% of current growth -- Grasses 40-50% of current growth -- Forbs 20% of total production (6072) (7C)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Range
Improvement and
Maintenance
(D03, 04, 05
and 06)

02 Protect regeneration from livestock damage
(0133) (7C)

Silvicultural
Prescriptions
(E03, 06 & 07)

01 Manage forest cover types using the following harvest methods

- Clearcut all cover types except Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine fir, and
- Group selection in Engelmann Spruce-subalpine fir
(0498) (7C)

a Apply harvest treatments to forest cover types as specified below on at least 80 % of the forest cover type Up to 20 percent of the type may be treated using other harvest methods specified in Forest Direction
(6074) (7C)

b Silvicultural Standards
(These standards may be exceeded on areas managed for old growth)

1 Clearcut

	Forest Cover Type		
	Lodgepole pine, Ponderosa pine, & Mixed Conifer	Aspen	Other Forest Cover Types
Rotation Age	90-180 yrs	80-120 yrs	100 or more yrs
Growing Stock Level	80-160	N/A	60 to 120
Thinning	20-30	N/A	20 to

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Silvicultural
Prescriptions
(E03, 06 & 07)

Cycle yrs		40 yrs
2 Selection		
	Forest cover types	
	Engelmann spruce-subalpine fir	Other Forest Cover Types
Residual BA	80-120	80-120
Cutting Cycle	20-30 yrs	20-40 yrs
(6139)	(7C)	

02 Clearcuts may be applied to dwarf mistletoe infected stands of any forest cover type
(0138) (7C)

03 Apply intermediate treatments to maintain growing stock level standards
(0140) (7C)

04 Utilize firewood material using both commercial and noncommercial methods
(0147) (7C)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)

05 For management purposes, a cut-over area is considered an opening until such time as

- Increased water yield drops below 50 percent of the potential increase;
- Forage and/or browse production drops below 40 percent of potential production;
- Deer and elk hiding cover reaches 60 percent of potential;
- Minimum stocking standards by forest cover type and site productivity are met; and
- The area appears as a young forest rather than a restocked opening, and takes on the appearance of the adjoining characteristic landscape

(0500) (7C)

a When the Visual Quality Objective of an area is modification or maximum modification, the regenerated stand shall meet or exceed all of the following characteristics before a cut-over area is no longer considered an opening

Forest Cover Type	Minimum Stocking Level (Trees/ acre)	Tree Stand Height (ft) 1/
Inland Ponderosa Pine	190	6
Mixed Conifers	190	6
Lodgepole Pine	150	6
Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine fir	150	6
Aspen	300	6

Forest Cover Type	Crown Closure (Percent)	Distribution 2/
Inland Ponderosa Pine	30	70%
Mixed Conifers	30	75%
Lodgepole		

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Silvicultural
Prescriptions
(E03, 06 & 07)

Pine	30	75%
Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine fir	30	75%
Aspen	30	75%

1/ Applies to trees specified as minimum stocking level
2/ Percent of plots or transects that are stocked

(6014) (7C)

b When the Visual Quality Objective of an area is partial retention, the regenerated stand shall meet or exceed all of the following characteristics before a cut-over area is no longer considered an opening

Forest Cover Type	Minimum Stocking Level (Trees/ acre)	Tree Height 1/ (% of the adjacent mature stand height)
Inland Ponderosa Pine	190	25
Mixed Conifers	190	25
Lodgepole Pine	150	25
Engelmann		

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Silvicultural
Prescriptions
(E03, 06 & 07)

Spruce - Subalpine fir	150	25
Aspen	300	25

Forest Cover Type	Crown Closure (Percent)	Distribution 2/
Inland *Ponderosa* Pine	30	70%
Mixed Conifers	30	75%
Lodgepole Pine	30	75%
Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine fir	30	75%
Aspen	30	75%

1/ Applies to trees specified as minimum stocking level
2/ Percent of plots or transects that are stocked
(6316) (7C)

Fire Planning and Suppression (P01)	01 Provide a level of protection from wildlife that is cost efficient and that will meet management objectives for the area (22230M) (7C)	a Control wildfires in stands of trees less than 40 years of age Confine or contain wildfires in stands of trees older than 40 years of age at fire intensity levels I ans II and control at fire intensity level III and above (8223QM) (7C)

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 7E

(Emphasis is on wood-fiber production and utilization.)

Management emphasis is on wood-fiber production and utilization of large roundwood of a size and quality suitable for sawtimber. The harvest method by forest cover type is clearcutting aspen and lodgepole pine; and shelterwood in Engelmann spruce-subalpine fir, interior ponderosa pine and mixed conifers.

The area generally will have a mosaic of fully stocked stands that follow natural patterns and avoid straight lines and geometric shapes. Management activities are no evident or remain visually subordinate along Forest arterial and collector roads and primary trails. In other portions of the area, management activities may dominate in foreground and middleground, but harmonize and blend with the natural setting.

Roaded-natural recreation opportunities are provided along Forest arterial and collector roads. Semi-primitive non-motorized opportunities are provided on those that are closed.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

Visual Resource Management (A04)

01 Meet stated visual quality objective
(0125) (7E)

02 Manage for adopted VQO
(2022GM) (7E)

03 Implement visual resource management, as outlined in the Forest Management Requirements
(2023GM) (7E)

Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)

01 Semi-primitive nonmotorized, semi-primitive motorized, roaded natural and rural recreation opportunities can be provided
(0445) (7E)

02 Provide roaded natural recreation opportunities within 1/2 mile of Forest arterial, collector and local roads with better than primitive surfaces which are open to public travel

Provide semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities with a low to moderate incidence of contact with other groups and individuals within 1/2 mile of designated local roads with primitive surfaces and trails open to motorized recreation use

Where local roads are closed to public motorized recreation travel, provide for dispersed non-motorized recreation opportunities. Manage recreation use to provide for the incidence of contact with other groups and individuals appropriate for the established ROS class

Provide semi-primitive non-motorized recreation opportunities in all areas more than 1/2 mile away from roads and trails open to motorized recreation use
(0650) (7E)

a Maximum Use and Capacity Levels are

Recreation use and capacity range during the snow-free period (PAOT/acre)

Trail use and capacity range (PAOT/mile of trail)

Use Level	Capacity Range: Very Low	Low	Moderate	High
ROS Class - Semi-Primitive Nonmotorized				
On Trails PAOT/mile	20	30	90	110
Area-wide PAOT/acre	004	008	05	08
ROS Class - Semi-Primitive Motorized				

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Dispersed
Recreation
Management
(A14 and 15)

On Trails				
PAOT/mile	2 0	3 0	9 0	11 0
Area-wide				
PAOT/acre	004	008	05	08

ROS Class - Roaded Natural

On Trails				
PAOT/mile	-	-	-	-
Area-wide				
PAOT/acre	04	08	1 2	2 5

ROS Class - Rural

On Trails				
PAOT/mile	-	-	-	-
Area-wide				
PAOT/acre	5	8	5 0	7 5

Reduce the above use level coefficients as necessary to reflect usable acres, patterns of use, and general attractiveness of the specific management area type as described in the ROS Users Guide, Chapter 25

Reduce the above use levels where unacceptable changes to the biophysical resources will occur (6402) (7E)

b Specify off-road vehicle restrictions based on ORV use management (FSM 2355, R2 Supp 88) (6083) (7E)

c See FSM 2331, FSM 7732, FSH 7709 12 (Trails Handbook), FSH 7109 11a

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)		and 11b (Sign Handbook) (6226) (7E)
	03 Permit undesignated sites in Frissell condition class 1 through 3 where unrestricted camping is permitted (0174) (7E)	
	04 Manage site use and occupancy to maintain sites within Frissell condition class 3 except for designated sites which may be class 4 Close and restore class 5 sites (0175) (7E)	
	05 Prohibit motorized vehicle use (including snowmobiles) off Forest System roads and trails in alpine shrub and Krummholz ecosystems Prohibit motorized vehicle use off Forest System roads and trails (except snowmobiles operating on snow) in other alpine, and other ecosystems, where needed to protect soils, vegetation, or special wildlife habitat (0154)' (7E)	
Wildlife and Fish Resource Management (C01)	01 Manage for habitat needs of indicator species (0408) (7E)	
Range Improvement and Maintenance (D03, 04, 05 and 06)	01 Utilize transitory forage that is available where demand exists, and where investments in regeneration can be protected (0132) (7E)	a Vary utilization standards with grazing system and ecological condition Specify standards in the allotment management plan (6071) (7E) b Maximum grazing use on transitory ranges resulting from clearcuts is -- Key shrubs 20% of current growth -- Grasses 40-50% of current growth -- Forbs 20% of total production (6072) (7E)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Range
Improvement and
Maintenance
(D03, 04, 05
and 06)

02 Protect regeneration from livestock damage
(0133) (7E)

Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)

01 Manage forest cover types using the following harvest methods

- Clearcut in aspen and lodgepole.
- Shelterwood in interior ponderosa pine, mixed conifer and Engelmann spruce-subalpine fir
(0463) (7E)

a Apply harvest treatments to forest cover types as specified below on at least 80 % of the forest cover type Up to 20 percent of the type may be treated using other harvest methods specified in Forest Direction
(6074) (7E)

b Silvicultural Standards
(These standards may be exceeded on areas managed for old growth)

1 Clearcut

	Forest Cover Type		
	Lodgepole Pine-	Aspen	Other Forest Cover Types
Rotation Age	90-140 yrs	80-120 yrs	100 or more yrs
Growing Stock Level	80-140	N/A	60 to 120
Thinning Cycle	20-30 yrs	N/A	20 to 30 yrs

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Silvicultural
Prescriptions
(E03, 06 & 07)

2 Two-Step Shelterwood

	Forest Cover Type	
	Engelmann spruce-sub-alpine fir, Interior Ponderosa Pine & Mixed Conifer	Other Forest Cover Types
Rotation Age	100-180 yrs	100 or more yrs
Growing Stock Level	80-160	60-120
Thinning Cycle	20-30 yrs	20-30 yrs
First Cut (Seed cut) Remove 40 to 70 percent of the basal area or		
Cut to	BA 25-60	BA 20-60
Second Cut (removal cut) Remove all overstory when regenerated stand meets minimum stocking standards		

3 Three-Step Shelterwood

	Forest Cover Type	
	Englemann Spruce-Sub-alpine fir Interior Ponderosa Pine & Mixed Conifer	Other Forest Cover Types

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Silvicultural
Prescriptions
(E03, 06 & 07)

Rotation Age	100-180 yrs	100 or more yrs
Growing Stock Level	80-160	60-120
Thinning Cycle	20-30 yrs	20-30 yrs
First Cut (preparatory cut) Remove 10 to 40 percent of the basal area or Cut to	BA 60-80	BA 50-80
Second Cut (seed cut) Remove 40 to 50 percent of the remaining basal area or Cut to	BA 25-50 10-20 yrs after preparatory cut	BA 20-50 10-20 yrs after preparatory cut
Third Cut (removal cut) Remove all overstory when regenerated stand meets minimum stocking standards		
(6300)	(7E)	

02 Clearcuts may be applied to dwarf mistletoe infected stands of any forest cover type
(0138) (7E)

03 Apply intermediate treatments to maintain growing stock level standards
(0140) (7E)

04 Utilize firewood material using both commercial and noncommercial methods
(0147) (7E)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)

05 For management purposes, a cut-over area is considered an opening until such time as

- Increased water yield drops below 50 percent of the potential increase;
- Forage and/or browse production drops below 40 percent of potential production;
- Deer and elk hiding cover reaches 60 percent of potential;
- Minimum stocking standards by forest cover type and site productivity are met, and
- The area appears as a young forest rather than a restocked opening, and takes on the appearance of the adjoining characteristic landscape

(0500) (7E)

a When the Visual Quality Objective of an area is modification or maximum modification, the regenerated stand shall meet or exceed all of the following characteristics before a cut-over area is no longer considered an opening

Forest Cover Type	Minimum Stocking Level (Trees/ acre)	Tree Stand Height (ft) 1/
Inland Ponderosa Pine	190	6
Mixed Conifers	190	6
Lodgepole Pine	150	6
Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine fir	150	6
Aspen	300	6

Forest Cover Type	Crown Closure (Percent)	Distribution 2/
Inland Ponderosa Pine	30	70%
Mixed Conifers	30	75%
Lodgepole		

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Silvicultural
Prescriptions
(E03, 06 & 07)

Pine	30	75%
Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine fir	30	75%
Aspen	30	75%

1/ Applies to trees specified as minimum stocking level
2/ Percent of plots or transects that are stocked

(6014) (7E)

b When the Visual Quality Objective of an area is partial retention, the regenerated stand shall meet or exceed all of the following characteristics before a cutover area is no longer considered an opening

Forest Cover Type	Minimum Stocking Level (Trees/ acre)	Tree Height 1/ (% of the adjacent mature stand height)
Inland Ponderosa Pine	190	25
Mixed Conifers	190	25
Lodgepole Pine	150	25
Engelmann		

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Silvicultural
Prescriptions
(E03, 06 & 07)

Spruce - Subalpine fir	150	25
Aspen	300	25

Forest Cover Type	Crown Closure (Percent)	Distribution 2/
Inland Ponderosa Pine	30	70%
Mixed Conifers	30	75%
Lodgepole Pine	30	75%
Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine fir	30	75%
Aspen	30	75%

1/ Applies to trees specified as minimum stocking level
2/ Percent of plots or transects that are stocked
(6316) (7E)

Reforestation (E04)

01 Do not apply final shelterwood removal cut until the desired number (as specified in Minimum Stocking Standards) of well-established seedling/acre are expected to remain following overwood removal
(0142) (7E)

Fire Planning and Suppression (P01)

01 Provide a level of protection from wildlife that is cost efficient and that will meet management objectives for the area
(2223GM) (7E)

a Control wildfires in stands of trees less than 40 years of age Confine or contain wildfires in stands of trees older than 40 years of age at fire intensity levels I ans II and control at fire intensity level III and above

(8223GM) (7E)

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 8A

(Provides for pristine wilderness opportunities.)

Management emphasis is for the protection and perpetuation of essentially pristine bio-physical conditions and a high degree of solitude for both wildlife and humans with no perceptible evidence of past human use.

All resource management activities are integrated in such a way that evidence of current human use, including permitted and recreation livestock, is not noticable the following season, or so that natural biological processes are not adversely or artificially changed over time by human use.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A04)	01 Design and implement management activities to maintain a pristine ecosystem (0218) (8A)	a The Adopted Visual Quality Objective (VQO) is Preservation (6132) (8A)
Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)	01 Provide opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation featuring solitude and to travel cross-country in an environment where success or failure is directly dependent on ability, knowledge and initiative (0223) (8A)	
	02 Emphasize recreation opportunities on the most primitive end of the recreation opportunity spectrum Manage use to provide very infrequent contact with other groups or individuals (0224) (8A)	a Maximum use and capacity levels are - Trail and camp encounters during peak use days are less than 2 other parties per day - Trail and area-wide use capacity (1) Open lands, meadow and alpine 0 001 to 0 002 PAOT per acre (2) Forested lands and shrub lands 0 003 to 0 007 PAOT per acre - Reduce the above use levels where unacceptable changes to the biophysical resources are likely to occur (6128) (8A)
	03 Limit specially permitted parties to not more than one per 2500 acres (0226) (8A)	

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)	04 *Prohibit open fires in alpine, krummholz, meadow* areas and within riparian areas when a Use of dead and down wood for fuel is likely to violate diversity requirements, soil nutrient and erosion protection, or b *Visual resource objectives for the area likely could* not be met (0199) (8A)	
	05 Prohibit open fires when occurrence of fire-rings exceed Frissell class 1 site conditions on 10 percent or more of the known campsites within the management area (0251) (8A)	a Provide Frissell condition classes 1 and 2 campsites only (6133) (8A)
Recreation Management (Private and Other Public Sector) (A16)	01 Manage outfitter-guide operations in the same manner as other visitors Permit camping only in sites specified in outfitter-guide permits *Keep outfitter-guide activities* harmonious with activities of non-guided visitors Include outfitter-guide operations in calculations of level-of-use capacities (0208) (8A)	
Wildlife and Fish Resource Management (C01)	01 Manage human activity so that wildlife and plant species population dynamics and distribution occurs naturally Prohibit fish stocking except for reintroduction of indigenous species or where stocking has been previously authorized and practiced (0220) (8A)	
Range Resource Management (D02)	01 Manage livestock and herbivorous wildlife forage use in accordance with FSM 2320 3 (36 CFR 293 7) (0182) (8A)	a Follow established utilization standards for areas, within grazing allotments (6130) (8A) b Limit utilization of forage to not more than 30 percent of current annual growth outside established allotments (6342) (8A) c Limit trampling of forage to not more than 40 percent of current annual herbaceous vegetation growth, outside established allotments

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Range Resource Management (D02)		(6344) (8A)
Soil Resource Management (KA1)	01 Restore soil disturbances caused by human use (past mining, grazing, trail construction and use, camping, etc) to soil loss tolerance levels commensurate with the natural ecological processes for the treatment area (0184) (8A)	a Follow procedures specified in Agricultural Handbook 537 for Utilizing the Universal Soil Loss Equation (Cautions contained in WO 2550 letter dated 5/28/82 should be noted) The guidance for K and T factors are in the National Soils Handbook 407 1 (a)(3) (xvii) (6159) (8A) b Provide Frissell condition classes 1 and 2 campsites only (6133) (8A)
Trail Construction and Reconstruction (L22)	01 Do not construct or reconstruct trails (0228) (8A)	
FA&O Construction Reconstruction and Maintenance (L24 AND 25)	01 Prohibit man-made structures and facilities (0219) (8A)	

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 8B

(Provides for primitive wilderness opportunities.)

Management emphasis is to provide for the protection and perpetuation of natural biophysical conditions. On-site regulation of recreation use is minimal. Travel is cross-country or by use of a low-density constructed trail system.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A04)	01 Design and implement management activities so that the impact of man is not apparent and the area appears in a condition affected only by natural biotic succession (0230) (88)	a The Adopted Visual Quality Objective (VQO) is Preservation (6132) (88)
Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)	01 Emphasize primitive recreation opportunities requiring a high degree of isolation, solitude, self-reliance and challenge while traveling cross-country or on system trails (0231) (88)	
	02 Prohibit open fires in alpine, krummholz, meadow areas and within riparian areas when: a Use of dead and down wood for fuel is likely to violate diversity requirements, soil nutrient and erosion protection, or b Visual resource objectives for the area likely could not be met (0199) (88)	
	03 Manage use to provide a low incidence of contact with other groups or individuals and to prevent unacceptable changes to the biophysical resources (0301) (88)	a Maximum use and capacity levels are - Trail and camp encounters during peak use days are less than 6 other parties per day - Trail and area-wide use capacity Use Level / Open Lands / Forest & Shrub Lands On Trails (PAOT/Mile: 0 5-1 0 / 2-3 (6372) (88) b Area-wide Capacity (PAOT/Acre) Open Lands Alpine, Krummholz 002 Rock, Mtn grass 005

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)		Forest & Shrub Lands Ponderosa Pine, Douglas-fir, Riparian areas, White Pine 01 Spruce/Fir, Lodge-pole Pine, Aspen 02 (6336) (88)
		c Reduce visitor use when the level of use exceeds capacity on more than 10 percent of the days during summer and fall use season (6374) (88)
	04 Manage sites to provide opportunity for moderate to high degree of solitude (0626) (88)	a Use a minimum site spacing of 500 feet (6338) (88)
		b Occupied site guidelines (Maximum number of sites occupied at one time) Lakes <5 acres 2 5-25 acres 3 >25 acres 4 Depending on site suitability/ availability Streams and Trails Open areas 2 sites/mile Forested areas 4 sites/mile (6340) (88)
Recreation Management (Private and Other Public Sector) (A16)	01 Manage outfitter-guide operations in the same manner as other visitors Permit camping only in sites specified in outfitter-guide permits Keep outfitter-guide activities harmonious with activities of non-guided visitors Include outfitter-guide operations in calculations of level-of-use capacities (0208) (88)	
Range Resource Management (D02)	01 Manage livestock and herbivorous wildlife forage use in accordance with FSM 2320 3 (36 CFR 293 7) (0182) (88)	a Follow established utilization standards for areas, within grazing allotments (6130) (88)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Special Use Management (Non -Recreation) (J01)	01 Manage surface occupancy activities authorized prior to wilderness designation to reduce impact on wilderness values consistant with the intent of the occupancy authorization (0210) (88)	
Soil Resource Management (KA1)	01 Restore soil disturbances caused by human use (past mining, grazing, trail construction and use, camping, etc) to soil loss tolerance levels commensurate with the natural ecological processes for the treatment area (0184) (88)	a Follow procedures specified in Agricultural Handbook 537 for Utilizing the Universal Soil Loss Equation (Cautions contained in WO 2550 letter dated 5/28/82 should be noted) The guidance for K and T factors are in the National Soils Handbook 407 1 (a)(3) (xvii) (6159) (88) b Provide Frissell condition classes 1 and 2 campsites only (6133) (88)
Transportation System Management (L01 & 20)	01 Locate and design required access roads within the management area for authorized activities to minimize the biophysical and visual impact, and to facilitate restoration (0213) (88)	a Roads will not be authorized - On slopes steeper than 60%, - In areas of high erosion hazard; - In areas of high geologic hazard, - In areas of low visual absorption capacity that are unlikely for successful restoration, - In areas which would adversely effect threatened and endangered plant and animal species (6165) (88)
	02 Convert roads not needed for authorized activities to trails, or if they are not needed as part of the transportation system, restore them to the established VQO (0254) (88)	a Maintain trails in accordance with standards in the Trail Handbook (FSH 7709 12) (6129) (88) b Schedule trail maintenance in

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Transportation System Management (L01 & 20)		accordance with Regional Acceptable Work Standards (FSM 1310 R2 ID No 1 7/22/82) (6131) (BB)
	03 Construct or reconstruct trails only when needed to meet objectives of the wilderness transportation system (0255) (BB)	a Follow standards specified in FSH 7709 12, FSM 2323 11c and 2323 61d w/R-2 Supplement (6134) (BB)
		b Trail density will be less than one mile per square mile Trails are constructed and maintained for established capacity levels (6161) (BB)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Transportation System Management (L01 & 20)	04 Construct bridges to only the standard necessary to accommodate the specified class of user Construct bridges only where no safe opportunity exists to cross a stream or gorge during periods of normal stream flow A safety hazard is a physical condition of a trail which may cause injury, is unusual or unexpected, and not readily identifiable by the trail user It is not a condition which is easily identifiable and normally encountered for the type or location of the trail involved The following examples illustrate this distinction A hazard is a rotten bridge decking or handrail A stream crossing where no bridge is provided and the user would expect this on the type and location of the trail is not a hazard A hazard is a stable-appearing loose rock in a constructed treadway where all other rocks are stable A trail treadway made up of rocks in a near-natural position, many of which are loose, is not a hazard A hazard is a perennial bog-hole on a horse trail An intermittent bog-hole which will dry up by early summer or within a few days following a rain storm is not a hazard A hazard is a section of trail treadway supported by rotten cribbing A section of trail where the treadway is obviously slippery is not a hazard A hazard is a marked ford with holes deeper than the normal channel A deep ford with a consistent stream bed is not a hazard (0214) (8B) 05 Use corduroy and/or puncheon treads across bogs where no safe and feasible bypass opportunity exists (0215) (8B) 06 Close or sign system trails when not maintained to the safe standard for the specified use (0216) (8B)	a Maintain trails in accordance with standards in the Trail Handbook (FSH 7709 12) (6129) (8B)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Transportation System Management (L01 & 20)	07 Use signs of unstained wood with routed letters and mounted on unstained posts (0249) (8B)	a Follow standards specified in FSH 7109 11a and 11b (6158) (8B)
	08 Provide signs at trail terminals and trail junctions only Include only trail identification and identification of terminal points (0250) (8B)	
FA&O Construction Reconstruction and Maintenance (L24 AND 25)	01 Prohibit construction of new administrative facilities or structures In the event a substantial portion of the existing administrative facility and/or structure is destroyed, it will not be replaced (0207) (8B)	

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 8C

(Provides for semi-primitive wilderness opportunities.)

Management emphasis is to provide for the protection and perpetuation of essentially natural bio-physical conditions. Solitude and a low level of encounters with other users or evidence of past use is not an essential part of the social setting. Human travel is principally on system trails. Designated campsites are used and show evidence of repeated, but acceptable levels of use.

All resource management activities are integrated in such a way that current human use leaves only limited and site-specific evidence of their passing. Areas with evidence of unacceptable levels of past use are rehabilitated and the affected area restored. Range allotments with authorized permanent structures and authorized mineral exploration activities requiring multi-year surface occupancy facilities may be present within the area. Scientific and other authorized practices utilizing non-motorized equipment, but requiring up to season-long occupancy, are compatible.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A04)	01 Manage for maximum retention of the natural landscape Design and locate management activities to meet the Visual Quality Objective of Preservation in all areas except where specific surface occupancy is authorized by Wilderness legislation In these areas, the Visual Quality Objective is Retention (0173) (8C)	
Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)	01 Provide semi-primitive recreation opportunities requiring predominately unmodified natural settings, with a moderate to high degree of challenge and risk while traveling cross-country or on trails (0237) (8C)	
	02 Prohibit open fires in alpine, krummholz, meadow areas and within riparian areas when a Use of dead and down wood for fuel is likely to violate diversity requirements, soil nutrient and erosion protection, or b Visual resource objectives for the area likely could not be met (0199) (8C)	
	03 Permit undesignated sites in Frissell condition class 1 through 3 where unrestricted camping is permitted (0174) (8C)	
	04 Manage site use and occupancy to maintain sites within Frissell condition class 3 except for designated sites which may be class 4 Close and restore class 5 sites (0175) (8C)	
	05 Manage summer use to allow moderate to high contact with other groups and individuals (0752) (8C)	a Areawide Capacity (PAOT/Acre) Open lands Alpine, Krummholz 004 Rock, Mtn grass 008 Forest and Shrub lands Ponderosa Pine, Douglas-fir, Riparian areas, White Pine 05 Spruce/fir, Lodgepole Pine, Aspen 08

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Dispersed
Recreation
Management
(A14 and 15)

(6126) (8C)

b Maximum use and capacity levels are

- Trail and camp encounters during peak use days are less than 20 other parties per day
- Trail capacity is displayed below

Use Level	Open Lands	Forest & Shrub Lands
On Trails (PAOT/Mile)	2-3	9-11

(6346) (8C)

c Reduce visitor use when the level of use exceeds capacity on more than 20 percent of the days during the summer use season
(6019) (8C)

06 Reduce visitor use when the level of use exceeds capacity for more than 20 percent of the summer use season
(0489) (8C)

07 Permits for parties larger than the established limit may be issued when their presence can be adequately screened from the sights and sounds of other parties in the area
(0302) (8C)

08 Manage location of campsites to provide a moderate degree of solitude
(0628) (8C)

a Locate campsites at least 300' apart
(6348) (8C)

b Occupied Site Guidelines
(Maximum number of sites occupied at one time)
Lakes < 5 acres 2

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)		5-25 acres 3 >25 acres 4 Streams Open areas 3 sites/mile Forested areas 6 sites/mile (6350) (BC)
	09 Manage site use and occupancy to maintain sites within Frissell condition class 3 except for designated sites which may be class 4 (0636) (BC)	a Allow sites to be occupied 20 days/summer season or to the level required to maintain at least a stable trend in site condition (6352) (BC) b Close and restore Frissell condition class 4 sites unless a designated site Close and restore class 5 sites (6354) (BC)
Recreation Management (Private and Other Public Sector) (A16)	01 Manage outfitter-guide operations in the same manner as other visitors Permit camping only in sites specified in outfitter-guide permits Keep outfitter-guide activities harmonious with activities of non-guided visitors Include outfitter-guide operations in calculations of level-of-use capacities (0208) (BC)	
Range Resource Management (D02)	01 Manage livestock and herbivorous wildlife forage use in accordance with FSM 2320 3 (36 CFR 293 7) (0182) (BC)	a Follow established utilization standards for areas, within grazing allotments (6130) (BC)
Special Use Management (Non-Recreation) (J01)	01 Manage surface occupancy activities authorized prior to wilderness designation to reduce impact on wilderness values consistant with the intent of the occupancy authorization (0210) (BC)	
Soil Resource Management (KA1)	01 Restore soil disturbances caused by human use (past mining, grazing, trail construction and use, camping, etc) to soil loss tolerance levels commensurate with the natural ecological processes for the treatment area (0184) (BC)	a Follow procedures specified in Agricultural Handbook 537 for Utilizing the Universal Soil Loss Equation (Cautions contained in WO 2550 letter dated 5/28/82 should be noted) The guidance for K and

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Soil Resource Management (KA1)		T factors are in the National Soils Handbook 407 1 (a)(3) (xvii) (6159) (8C)
Transportation System Management (L01 & 20)	01 Locate and design required access roads within the management area for authorized activities to minimize the biophysical and visual impact, and to facilitate restoration (0213) (8C)	a Roads will not be authorized - On slopes steeper than 60%; - In areas of high erosion hazard; - In areas of high geologic hazard; - In areas of low visual absorption capacity that are unlikely for successful restoration; - In areas which would adversely effect threatened and endangered plant and animal species (6165) (8C)
	02 Convert roads not needed for authorized activities to trails, or if they are not needed as part of the transportation system, restore them to the established VQO (0254) (8C)	a Maintain trails in accordance with standards in the Trail Handbook (FSH 7709 12) (6129) (8C) b Schedule trail maintenance in accordance with Regional Acceptable Work Standards (FSM 1310 R2 ID No 1 7/22/82) (6131) (8C)
	03 Construct or reconstruct trails only when needed to meet objectives of the wilderness transportation system (0255) (8C)	a Follow standards specified in FSH 7709 12, FSM 2323 11c and 2323 61d w/R-2 Supplement (6134) (8C) b Trail density will not exceed two miles per square mile Trails are constructed and maintained for moderate to high levels of use as specified below (6162) (8C)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Transportation System Management (L01 & 20)	04 Construct bridges to only the standard necessary to accommodate the specified class of user Construct bridges only where no safe opportunity exists to cross a stream or gorge during periods of normal stream flow A safety hazard is a physical condition of a trail which may cause injury, is unusual or unexpected, and not readily identifiable by the trail user It is not a condition which is easily identifiable and normally encountered for the type or location of the trail involved The following examples illustrate this distinction A hazard is a rotten bridge decking or handrail A stream crossing where no bridge is provided and the user would expect this on the type and location of the trail is not a hazard A hazard is a stable-appearing loose rock in a constructed treadway where all other rocks are stable A trail treadway made up of rocks in a near-natural position, many of which are loose, is not a hazard A hazard is a perennial bog-hole on a horse trail An intermittent bog-hole which will dry up by early summer or within a few days following a rain storm is not a hazard A hazard is a section of trail treadway supported by rotten cribbing A section of trail where the treadway is obviously slippery is not a hazard A hazard is a marked ford with holes deeper than the normal channel A deep ford with a consistent stream bed is not a hazard (0214) (8C) 05 Use corduroy and/or puncheon treads across bogs where no safe and feasible bypass opportunity exists (0215) (8C) 06 Close or sign system trails when not maintained to the safe standard for the specified use (0216) (8C)	a Maintain trails in accordance with standards in the Trail Handbook (FSH 7709 12) (6129) (8C)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Transportation System Management (L01 & 20)	07 Use signs of unstained wood with routed letters and mounted on unstained posts (0249) (8C)	a Follow standards specified in FSH 7109 11a and 11b (6158) (8C)
	08 Provide signs at trail terminals and trail junctions only Include only trail identification and identification of terminal points (0250) (8C)	
FA&O Construction Reconstruction and Maintenance (L24 AND 25)	01 Prohibit construction of new administrative facilities or structures In the event a substantial portion of the existing administrative facility and/or structure is destroyed, it will not be replaced (0207) (8C)	

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 9A

(Emphasis is on Riparian Area Management)

Emphasis is on the management of all the component ecosystems of riparian areas. These components include the aquatic ecosystem, the riparian ecosystem (characterized by distinct vegetation), and adjacent ecosystems that remain within approximately 100 ft. measured horizontally from both edges of all perennial streams and from the shores of lakes and other stillwater bodies. All of the components are managed together as a land unit comprising an integrated riparian area, and not as separate components.

The goals of management are to provide healthy, self-perpetuating plant communities, meet water quality standards, provide habitats for viable populations of wildlife and fish, and provide stable stream channels and still water-body shorelines. The aquatic ecosystem may contain fisheries, habitat improvement, and channel stabilizing facilities that harmonize with the visual setting and maintain or improve wildlife or fish habitat requirements. The linear nature of streamside riparian areas permits programming of management activities which are not visually evident or are visually subordinate.

Forest riparian ecosystems are treated to improve wildlife and fish habitat diversity through specified silvicultural objectives. Both commercial and noncommercial vegetation treatments are used to achieve multi-resource benefits. Clearcutting is used to regenerate aspen clones. Other forest cover types are treated with either small-group or single-tree selection methods.

Livestock grazing is at a level that will assure maintenance of the vigor and regenerative capacity of the riparian plant communities. Vehicular travel is limited on roads and trails at times when the ecosystems would be unacceptably damaged. Developed recreation facility construction for overnight use is prohibited within the 100-year floodplain.

The management area over which this prescription is to be applied will also be affected by several management activities in the forest-wide direction. Most notable is the direction involving upland zones, in the water resource improvement and maintenance management activity, and elsewhere.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A04)	01 Design and implement management activities which sustain inherent visual values of riparian areas and blend with the surrounding natural landscapes (0656) (9A)	a Do not exceed an Adopted Visual Quality Objective (VQL) of Partial Retention (6135) (9A)
Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)	01 Semi-primitive nonmotorized, semi-primitive motorized, roaded natural and rural recreation opportunities can be provided (0445) (9A)	
	02 *Provide roaded natural recreation opportunities within* 1/2 mile of Forest arterial, collector and local roads with better than primitive surfaces which are open to public travel Provide semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities with a low to moderate incidence of contact with other groups and individuals within 1/2 mile of designated local roads with primitive surfaces and trails open to motorized recreation use Where local roads are closed to public motorized recreation travel, provide for dispersed non-motorized recreation opportunities Manage recreation use to provide for the incidence of contact with other groups and individuals appropriate for the established ROS class Provide semi-primitive non-motorized recreation opportunities in all areas more than 1/2 mile away from roads and trails open to motorized recreation use (0650) (9A)	*a Maximum Use and Capacity* Levels are Recreation use and capacity range during the snow-free period (PAOT/acre) Trail use and capacity range (PAOT/mile of trail)

Use Level	Capacity Range: Very Low	Low	Moderate	High
ROS Class - Semi-Primitive Nonmotorized				
On Trails PAOT/mile	2 0	3 0	9 0	11 0
Area-wide PAOT/acre	004	008	05	08
ROS Class - Semi-Primitive Motorized				
On Trails PAOT/mile	2 0	3 0	9 0	11 0
Area-wide PAOT/acre	004	008	05	08

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Dispersed
Recreation
Management
(A14 and 15)

ROS Class - Roaded Natural

On Trails PAOT/mile	-	-	-	-
Area-wide PAOT/acre	04	08	12	25

ROS Class - Rural

On Trails PAOT/mile	-	-	-	-
Area-wide PAOT/acre	5	8	50	75

Reduce the above use level coefficients as necessary to reflect usable acres, patterns of use, and general attractiveness of the specific management area type as described in the ROS Users Guide, Chapter 25

Reduce the above use levels where unacceptable changes to the biophysical resources will occur
(6402) (9A)

b Specify off-road vehicle restrictions based on ORV use management (FSM 2355, R2 Supp 88)
(6083) (9A)

c See FSM 2331, FSM 7732, FSH 7709 12 (Trails Handbook), FSH 7109 11a and 11b (Sign Handbook)
(6226) (9A)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)	03 Permit undesignated sites in Frissell condition class 1 through 3 where unrestricted camping is permitted (0174) (9A)	
	04 Manage site use and occupancy to maintain sites within Frissell condition class 3 except for designated sites which may be class 4 Close and restore class 5 sites (0175) (9A)	
	05 Prohibit motorized vehicle use (including snowmobiles) off Forest System roads and trails in alpine shrub and Krummholz ecosystems Prohibit motorized vehicle use off Forest System roads and trails (except snowmobiles operating on snow) in other alpine, and other ecosystems, where needed to protect soils, vegetation, or special wildlife habitat (0154) (9A)	
Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Maintenance (C02, 04, 05 and 06)	01 Provide habitat diversity through vegetation treatments, in conjunction with other resource activities, designed to maintain or improve wildlife or fisheries habitat (0658) (9A)	
	02 Provide habitat for viable populations of all native vertebrate species of fish and wildlife (0790) (9A)	
	03 Manage riparian areas to reach the latest seral stage possible within the stated objectives (0402) (9A)	a Maintain all riparian ecosystems in at least an upper mid-seral successional stage based upon the R2 Riparian Ecosystem Rating System (6147) (9A)
	04 Plan lake and stream habitat improvement projects with the assistance of state wildlife agencies, where aquatic habitats are below productive potential Plan those improvements that harmonize with the visual setting (0660) (9A)	

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Maintenance (C02, 04, 05 and 06)	05 Maintain a current fish habitat inventory in co-operation with state wildlife agencies (0662) (9A)	
	06 Maintain instream flows in cooperation with state wildlife agencies to support a sustained yield of natural fisheries resources (0664) (9A)	
Range Resource Management (D02)	01 Maintain proper stocking and livestock distribution to protect riparian ecosystems (0666) (9A)	
	02 Prohibit trailing of livestock along the length of riparian areas except where existing stock driveways occur Rehabilitate existing stock driveways where damage is occurring in riparian areas Relocate them outside riparian areas if possible, and if necessary to achieve riparian-area goals (0108) (9A)	
Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)	01 Manage forest cover types to perpetuate tree cover and provide healthy stands, high water quality and wildlife and fish habitat (0088) (9A)	
	02 Manage Forest Cover Types using the following harvest methods - Clearcut in aspen, and - Selection (Group or Single tree) in all other cover types (0486) (9A)	a Apply harvest treatments to forest cover types as specified below on at least 80 % of the forest cover type Up to 20 percent of the type may be treated using other harvest methods specified in Forest Direction (6074) (9A) b Silvicultural Standards (These standards may be exceeded on areas managed for old growth) 1 Clearcut

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Silvicultural
Prescriptions
(E03, 06 & 07)

Forest Cover Type	
	Aspen
Rotation Age	80-120 yrs
2 Selection (group or single tree)	
	All other Forest Cover Types
Rotation Age	90-160
Cutting Cycle	20-30 yrs
For group selection, size of openings are less than two acres (6154) (9A)	

03 Apply intermediate treatments to maintain growing stock level standards
(0140) (9A)

04 Adjust stocking levels by site quality, higher stocking should occur on better sites
(0668) (9A)

05 Utilize firewood material using both commercial and noncommercial methods
(0147) (9A)

06 Establish a satisfactory stand either naturally or through artificial regeneration methods within a five-year period after disturbance
(0726) (9A)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)

07 Prohibit log landing and decking areas within the riparian area
(0670) (9A)

08 Reduce debris jam potential by cutting stumps to near ground level in the 100-year floodplain
(0672) (9A)

09 For management purposes, a cut-over area is considered an opening until such time as

- Increased water yield drops below 50 percent of the potential increase;
- Forage and/or browse production drops below 40 percent of potential production;
- Deer and elk hiding cover reaches 60 percent of potential;
- Minimum stocking standards by forest cover type and site productivity are met; and
- The area appears as a young forest rather than a restocked opening, and takes on the appearance of the adjoining characteristic landscape

(0500) (9A)

a When the Visual Quality Objective of an area is partial retention, the regenerated stand shall meet or exceed all of the following characteristics before a cut-over area is no longer considered an opening

Forest Cover Type	Minimum Stocking Level (Trees/ acre)	Tree Height 1/ (% of the adjacent mature stand height)
Inland Ponderosa Pine	190	25
Mixed Conifers	190	25
Lodgepole Pine	150	25
Engelmann Spruce - Subalpine fir	150	25
Aspen	300	25

Forest Cover Type	Crown Closure (Percent)	Distribution 2/

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES		
CONTINUATION OF Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)		Inland Ponderosa Pine	30	70%
		Mixed Conifers	30	75%
		Lodgepole Pine	30	75%
		Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine fir	30	75%
		Aspen	30	75%
		1/ Applies to trees specified as minimum stocking level 2/ Percent of plots or transects that are stocked (6316) (9A)		
Water Resource Improvement and Maintenance (F05 and 06)	01 Prevent or remove debris accumulations that reduce stream channel stability and capacity (0001) (9A)			
	02 Proposed new land-use facilities (roads, campgrounds, buildings) will not normally be located within flood-plain boundaries for the 100-year flood Protect present and all necessary future facilities that cannot be located out of the 100-year floodplain by structural mitigation (deflection structures, riprap, etc) (0488) (9A)	a Implement mitigation measures when present or unavoidable future facilities are located in the active floodplain to ensure that State water quality standards, sediment threshold limits, bank stability criteria, flood hazard reduction and instream flow standards are met during and immediately after construction (6604) (9A)		
	03 Prevent stream channel instability, loss of channel cross-sectional areas, and loss of water quality resulting from activities that alter vegetative cover (0007) (9A)			

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Water Resource Improvement and Maintenance (F05 and 06)	04 Maintain sediment yield within threshold limits The effects on water and sediment yields from vegetation manipulation and road construction projects will be determined through the use of appropriate modeling and/or quantification procedures to determine sediment yield threshold limits and water yield increase potentials (0632) (9A)	a Limit Changes in Channel rating or classification scores to an increase of 10 percent or less Use channel stability criteria established by Cooper, 1978 and Pfankuch, 1975 Use channel classification criteria established by Rosgen, 1980 (6001) (9A)
		b Prescription-induced water yield increases should not exceed prescribed thresholds of allowable increase nor should the total yield of water and sediment exceed maximum allowable amounts as stated in the above references (6060) (9A)
		c Maintain at least 80 percent of potential ground cover within 100 ft from the edges of all perennial streams, lakes and other waterbodies, or to the outer margin of the riparian ecosystem, where wider than 100 feet (6650) (9A)
	05 Avoid channelization of natural streams Where channelization is necessary for flood control or other purposes, use stream geometry relationships to re-establish meanders, width/depth ratios, etc consistent with each major stream type (0680) (9A)	
	06 Treat disturbed areas resulting from management activities, to reduce sediment yields to the natural erosion rates in the shortest possible time (0684) (9A)	

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Water Resource Improvement and Maintenance (F05 and 06)	07 Stabilize streambanks which are damaged beyond natural recovery in a reasonable time period with appropriate methods or procedures that emphasize control by vegetation (0686) (9A)	
	08 Design and locate settling ponds to reduce downstream sediment yield and to prevent washout during high water Locate settling ponds outside of the active channel Restore any channel changes to hydralic geometry standards for each stream type (0688) (9A)	
	09 Include wildlife and fish habitat, aesthetic, or safety goals when planning projects that result in vegetation type conversion (0690) (9A)	
	10 Require concurrent monitoring to ensure that mitigative measures are effective and in compliance with state water quality standards (0692) (9A)	
Soil Resource Management (KA1)	01 Rehabilitate disturbed soils areas where adverse impacts would occur according to the following priorities -Aquatic ecosystems; -Riparian ecosystems; and -Riparian areas outside of aquatic and riparian ecosystems (0091) (9A)	
	02 Prevent soil surface compaction and disturbance in riparian ecosystems Allow use of heavy construction equipment for construction, residue removal, etc , during periods when the soil is least susceptible to compaction or rutting (0003) (9A)	
	03 Maintain or enhance the long-term productivity of soils within the riparian ecosystem (0694) (9A)	

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Mining Law Compliance and Administration (G01)	01 Minimize detrimental disturbance to the riparian area by mineral activities Initiate timely and effective rehabilitation of disturbed areas and restore riparian areas to a state of productivity comparable to that before disturbance (0706) (9A)	a Prohibit the depositing of soil material from drilling, processing, or site preparation in natural drainageways (6612) (9A) b Locate the lower edge of disturbed or deposited soil banks out-side the active floodplain (6614) (9A) c Prohibit stockpiling of topsoil or any other disturbed soil in the active floodplain (6616) (9A) d Prohibit mineral processing (milling) activities within the active floodplain (6618) (9A) e Discontinue heavy equipment use when soil compaction, rutting, and puddling is present (6620) (9A)
	02 Locate mineral removal activities away from the water's edge or outside the riparian area (0708) (9A)	a Locate drilling mud pits outside the active floodplain unless alternate locations are more environmentally damaging If location is unavoidable, seal and dike all pits to prevent leakage (6624) (9A) b Drain and restore roads, pads, and drill sites immediately after use is discontinued Revegetate to 80 percent of ground cover in the first year Provide surface protection during storm-flow and snowmelt runoff events (6626) (9A)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Mining Law Compliance and Administration (G01)	03 Design and locate placer mine settling ponds to prevent washout during high water Locate settling ponds outside of the active channel Restore any channel changes to hydraulic geometry standards for each stream type (0710) (9A)	a Permit diversion activities within the riparian zone where technology is available to maintain water quality standards, sediment threshold limits, and instream flow standards (6622) (9A)
	04 Confine heavy equipment use to areas necessary for mineral extraction (0712) (9A)	
	05 Locate mining camps outside the active floodplain (0716) (9A)	
	06 Require concurrent monitoring to ensure that mitigative measures are effective and in compliance with State water quality standards (0714) (9A)	
Transportation System Management (L01 & 20)	01 Locate roads and trails outside riparian areas unless alternative routes have been reviewed and rejected as being more environmentally damaging (0718) (9A)	a Do not parallel streams when road location must occur in riparian areas except where absolutely necessary Cross streams at right angles Locate crossings at points of low bank slope and firm surfaces (6628) (9A)
	02 Create artificial sediment traps with barriers where the natural vegetation is inadequate to protect the waterway or lake from significant accelerated sedimentation (0720) (9A)	
	03 Minimize detrimental disturbance to the riparian area by construction activities Initiate timely and effective rehabilitation of disturbed areas and restore riparian areas so that a vegetation ground cover or suitable substitute protects the soil from erosion and prevents increased sediment yield (0724) (9A)	

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Fire Planning and Suppression (P01)	01 Provide a level of protection from wildlife that is cost efficient and that will meet management objectives for the area (2223GM) (9A)	a Prompt control of all wildfires (8220GM) (9A)

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 9B

(Emphasis is on increased water yield through vegetation manipulation.)

Management emphasis is on increased water yield and improved timing of flow through manipulation of forest vegetation. The location, shape, and size of vegetation treatment areas are specifically designed. Clearcutting is the harvest method used with all forest cover types. Management activities in foreground, middleground, and background may dominate, but harmonize and blend with the natural setting.

Livestock grazing occurs, but not to the point that regeneration of forested areas or water-yield objectives are impaired. Semi-primitive recreation is the predominant recreation use. Motorized travel may be prohibited.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

Visual Resource Management (A04)

01 Management activities in foreground and middleground dominate, but harmonize and blend with the natural setting Management activities may also dominate but appear natural when seen as background
(0263) (9B)

02 Manage for adopted VQO
(20220M) (9B)

03 Implement visual resource management, as outlined in the Forest Management Requirements
(20230M) (9B)

Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)

01 Semi-primitive nonmotorized, semi-primitive motorized, roaded natural and rural recreation opportunities can be provided
(0445) (9B)

02 Provide roaded natural recreation opportunities within 1/2 mile of Forest arterial, collector and local roads with better than primitive surfaces which are open to public travel

Provide semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities with a low to moderate incidence of contact with other groups and individuals within 1/2 mile of designated local roads with primitive surfaces and trails open to motorized recreation use

Where local roads are closed to public motorized recreation travel, provide for dispersed non-motorized recreation opportunities Manage recreation use to provide for the incidence of contact with other groups and individuals appropriate for the established ROS class

Provide semi-primitive non-motorized recreation opportunities in all areas more than 1/2 mile away from roads and trails open to motorized recreation use
(0650) (9B)

a Maximum Use and Capacity Levels are

Recreation use and capacity range during the snow-free period (PAOT/acre)				
Trail use and capacity range (PAOT/mile of trail)				
	Capacity Range			
Use Level	Very Low	Low	Moder-ate	High
ROS Class - Semi-Primitive Nonmotorized				
On Trails PAOT/mile	2 0	3 0	9 0	11 0
Area-wide PAOT/acre	004	008	05	08

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Dispersed
Recreation
Management
(A14 and 15)

ROS Class - Semi-Primitive Motorized

On Trails PAOT/mile	2 0	3 0	9 0	11 0
Area-wide PAOT/acre	004	008	05	08

ROS Class - Roaded Natural

On Trails PAOT/mile	-	-	-	-
Area-wide PAOT/acre	04	08	1 2	2 5

ROS Class - Rural

On Trails PAOT/mile	-	-	-	-
Area-wide PAOT/acre	5	8	5 0	7 5

Reduce the above use level coefficients as necessary to reflect usable acres, patterns of use, and general attractiveness of the specific management area type as described in the ROS Users Guide, Chapter 25

Reduce the above use levels where unacceptable changes to the biophysical resources will occur
(6402) (9B)

b Specify off-road vehicle restrictions based on ORV use management (FSM 2355, R2 Supp 88)
(6083) (9B)

c See FSM 2331, FSM 7732.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)		FSH 7709 12 (Trails Handbook), FSH 7109 11a and 11b (Sign Handbook) (6226) (9B)
	03 Permit undesignated sites in Frissell condition class 1 through 3 where unrestricted camping is permitted (0174) (9B)	
	04 Manage site use and occupancy to maintain sites within Frissell condition class 3 except for designated sites which may be class 4 Close and restore class 5 sites (0175) (9B)	
	05 Prohibit motorized vehicle use (including snowmobiles) off Forest System roads and trails in alpine shrub and Krummholz ecosystems Prohibit motorized vehicle use off Forest System roads and trails (except snowmobiles operating on snow) in other alpine, and other ecosystems, where needed to protect soils, vegetation, or special wildlife habitat (0184) (9B)	
Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Maintenance (C02, 04, 05 and 06)	01 Maintain wildlife habitat effectiveness Permanent openings may be employed Reduce disturbance to wildlife so that no significant long-term negative wildlife effects result (0155) (9B)	
Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)	01 Harvest forest cover types using the clearcut harvest method (0265) (9B)	a Apply harvest treatments to forest cover types as specified below on at least 80 % of the forest cover type Up to 20 percent of the type may be treated using other harvest methods specified in Forest Direction (6074) (9B) b Silvicultural Standards (These standards may be exceeded on areas managed for old growth) Clearcut

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Silvicultural
Prescriptions
(E03, 06 & 07)

	Interior Ponderosa pine, Engelmann spruce-subalpine fir & Mixed Conifer	Aspen	Other Forest Cover Types
Rotation Age	90-180 yrs	80-120 yrs	100 or more yrs
Growing Stock Level	80-160	N/A	60-120
Thinning Cycle	20-30 yrs	N/A	20-40 yrs

The largest increase in water available for stream flow results when 30 to 40 percent of a drainage is harvested in small clearcut patches (3 to 10 acres) dispersed throughout the area of a watershed (Leaf and Alexander FS Res Pap RM 133)
(6155) (9B)

02 Apply intermediate treatments to maintain growing stock level standards
(0140) (9B)

03 Utilize firewood material using both commercial and noncommercial methods
(0147) (9B)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)	04 For management purposes, a cut-over area is considered an opening until such time as - Increased water yield drops below 50 percent of the potential increase; - Forage and/or browse production drops *below 40 percent of potential production*; - Deer and elk hiding cover reaches 60 percent of potential; - Minimum stocking standards by forest cover type and site productivity are met, and - The area appears as a young forest rather than a restocked opening, and takes on the appearance of the adjoining characteristic landscape (0500) (9B)	a When the Visual Quality Objective of an area is modification or maximum modification, the regenerated stand shall meet or exceed all of the following characteristics before a cut-over area is no longer considered an opening

Forest Cover Type	Minimum Stocking Level (Trees/ acre)	Tree Stand Height (ft) 1/
Inland Ponderosa Pine	190	6
Mixed Conifers	190	6
Lodgepole Pine	150	6
Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine fir	150	6
Aspen	300	6

Forest Cover Type	Crown Closure (Percent)	Distribution 2/
Inland Ponderosa Pine	30	70%
Mixed Conifers	30	75%
Lodgepole		

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)		Pine 30 75% Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine fir 30 75% Aspen 30 75% 1/ Applies to trees specified as minimum stocking level 2/ Percent of plots or transects that are stocked (6014) (9B)
Water Resource Improvement and Maintenance (F05 and 06)	01 Prolong streamflow, increase water yields and meet State water quality standards (0145) (9B)	
	02 Manage non-forested areas to improve streamflow through increased on-site water yields and meet State water quality standards Use available snowdrift technology, such as snow fences, windrowed brush piles, linear conversion of unbroken brush to grass, low earthen ridges, etc , to capture and stabilize blowing snow (0303) (9B)	a Structures are designed in terms of the size of and snow volumes available from the upwind source areas, local and downwind terrain features, prevailing winds, and deposition area conditions, etc , as referenced in 'Studying Snowdrifting Problems with Small-Scale Models Outdoors' by Tabler, R D and Jaivell, R S , Proceedings Western Snow Conference, April 15-17, 1980 (6164) (9B)
Transportation System Management (L01 & 20)	01 Locate, survey and design roads for timber management (2207GM) (9B)	a Construct no more than 3 5 miles of road/square mile at full development (8200GM) (9B)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Fire Planning and Suppression (P01)	01 Provide a level of protection from wildlife that is cost efficient and that will meet management objectives for the area (2223GM) (9B)	a Control wildfires in stands of trees less than 40 years of age Confine or contain wildfires in stands of trees older than 40 years of age at fire intensity levels I ans II and control at fire intensity level III and above (8223GM) (9B)

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 10A

(Provides for Research Natural Areas.)

Emphasis is on research, study, observations, monitoring, and educational activities that are nondestructive and nonmanipulative and that maintain unmodified conditions.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A04)	01 Meet stated visual quality objective (0125) (10A)	a Do not allow negative deviation from an Adopted Visual Quality Objective (VQO) of retention (10A)
Recreation Site Construction and Rehabilitation (A05 AND 06)	01 Prohibit construction of developed recreation sites (0368) (10A)	
Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)	01 Discourage or prohibit any public use which contributes to impairment of research or educational values (0369) (10A)	a Reference FSM 4063 36 (6291) (10A)
	02 Permit and encourage use by scientists and educators (0370) (10A)	
Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Maintenance (C02, 04, 05 and 06)	01 Prohibit any direct habitat manipulation (0371) (10A)	
Range Resource Management (D02)	01 Restrict grazing by livestock to that essential for the maintenance of a specific vegetation type (0372) (10A)	
Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)	01 Prohibit tree removal or cutting activity (21080M) (10A)	
Special Use Management (Non-Recreation) (J01)	01 Use special use permits or cooperative agreements to authorize and document scientific activity (0374) (10A)	a Reference FSM 4063 37 (6217) (10A)
Withdrawals, Modifications and Revocations (J04)	01 Withdraw from mineral entry in conformance with Section 204 of Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (PL 94-579) (0375) (10A)	

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Property Boundary Location (J06)	01 Monument all corners or turning points and document and record the monumentation in the establishment report Mark boundaries in the field when appropriate to ensure integrity of the area (0376) (10A)	
Transportation System Management (L01 & 20)	01 Generally, physical improvements, such as roads are not permitted (0377) (10A)	
Trail System Management (L23)	01 Limit trails to those needed for access to conduct research and for educational purposes (0378) (10A)	
Fire Planning and Suppression (P01)	01 Extinguish wildfires endangering the RNA Allow fires within the RNA to burn undisturbed unless they threaten persons or property outside the area, or the uniqueness of the RNA (0379) (10A)	a Leave fire-caused debris for natural decay (6218) (10A)
	02 Do not reduce fire hazard within the RNA (0380) (10A)	
Law Enforcement (P24 thru 27)	01 Use special closures when necessary to protect the RNA from actual or potential damage from public use (0381) (10A)	a Issue closure order under provisions of 36 CRF 261 50 (FSM 4063 3) (6219) (10A)
Protection (P40)	01 Take no action against endemic insects, diseases or wild animals (0382) (10A)	

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 10C

(Provides for special interest areas.)

Emphasis is on management of areas of unusual scenic, historical, geological, botanical, zoological, palentological, or other special characteristics to protect and where appropriate, foster public use and enjoyment of these areas.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A04)	01 Manage for adopted VQO (2022GM) (10C)	a Special Interest Area / Adopted VQO Slumgullion Slide — Retention Mount Emmons Iron Bog — Retention Ophir Needle — Retention Alpine Tunnel — Partial Retention Dry Mesa Quarry — Modification (8026GM) (10C)
Recreation Site Construction and Rehabilitation (A05 AND 06)	01 Prohibit construction of developed recreation sites (0368) (10C)	
Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)	01 Semi-primitive nonmotorized, semi-primitive motorized, roaded natural and rural recreation opportunities can be provided (0445) (10C)	
	02 Provide roaded natural recreation opportunities within 1/2 mile of Forest arterial, collector and local roads with better than primitive surfaces which are open to public travel Provide semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities with a low to moderate incidence of contact with other groups and individuals within 1/2 mile of designated local roads with primitive surfaces and trails open to motorized recreation use Where local roads are closed to public motorized recreation travel, provide for dispersed non-motorized recreation opportunities Manage recreation use to provide for the incidence of contact with other groups and individuals appropriate for the established ROS class Provide semi-primitive non-motorized recreation opportunities in all areas more than 1/2 mile away from roads and trails open to motorized recreation use (0650) (10C)	a See Forest Management Requirements for maximum use and capacity levels (8027GM) (10C) b Specify off-road vehicle restrictions based on ORV use management (FSM 2355, R2 Supp 88) (6083) (10C)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
CONTINUATION OF Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)	03 Permit undesignated sites in Frissell condition class 1 through 3 where unrestricted camping is permitted (0174) (10C)	
	04 Prohibit motorized vehicle use (including snowmobiles) off Forest System roads and trails in alpine shrub and Krummholz ecosystems Prohibit motorized vehicle use off Forest System roads and trails (except snowmobiles operating on snow) in other alpine, and other ecosystems, where needed to protect soils, vegetation, or special wildlife habitat (0154) (10C)	
	05 Discourage or prohibit any public use which contributes to impairment of research or educational values in the Dry Mesa Dinosaur Quarry area (2029GM) (10C)	a Reference FSM 4063 36 (6291) (10C)
	06 Permit and encourage use by scientists and educators (0370) (10C)	
	07 Provide signing for interpretation and protection of Ophir Needle Alpine Tunnel, Slumgullion Earthflow and Dry Mesa Dinosaur Quarry (2030GM) (10C)	
Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Maintenance (C02, 04, 05 and 06)	01 Prohibit any direct habitat manipulation (0371) (10C)	
Range Resource Management (D02)	01 Manage Livestock distribution and stocking rates to be compatible with special interest feature (2082GM) (10C)	
Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)	01 Prohibit tree removal or cutting activity (2108GM) (10C)	

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Special Use Management (Non -Recreation) (J01)	01 Use special use permits or cooperative agreements to authorize and document scientific activity (0374) (10C)	a Reference FSM 4063 37 (6217) (10C)
Withdrawals, Modifications and Revocations (J04)	01 Withdraw from mineral entry in conformance with Section 204 of Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (PL 94-579) (0375) (10C)	
Property Boundary Location (J06)	01 Monument all corners or turning points and document and record the monumentation in the establishment report Mark boundaries in the field when appropriate to ensure integrity of the area (0376) (10C)	
Trail System Management (L23)	01 Develop trails for interpretation and self study for Ophir Needle and Slumgullion Earthflow (2212GM) (10C)	
Fire Planning and Suppression (P01)	01 Provide a level of protection from wildlife that is cost efficient and that will meet management objectives for the area (2223GM) (10C)	a Prompt control of all wildfires (8220GM) (10C)

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 10E

(Provides for municipal watershed and municipal water supply watersheds.)

Management emphasis is to protect or improve the quality and quantity of municipal water supplies. Management practices vary from use restrictions to water resource improvement practices, with the primary objective of meeting water quality standards established for the individual watershed. A secondary objective is to manage the watersheds to improve the yield and timing of water flows consistent with water requirements.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A04)	01 Management activities in foreground and middleground dominate, but harmonize and blend with the natural setting Management activities may also dominate but appear natural when seen as background (0263) (10E)	a Do not exceed an Adopted Visual Quality Objective (VQO) of modification (6267) (10E)
	02 Manage for adopted VQO (20220M) (10E)	
	03 Implement visual resource management, as outlined in the Forest Management Requirements (20230M) (10E)	
Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)	01 Allow motorized travel only on established roads and trails Close watershed to all travel when the road or trail surfaces could be damaged to the degree that water quality would be degraded (0304) (10E)	
Range Resource Management (D02)	01 Confine livestock trailing to established driveways and historic trailing routes (0270) (10E)	
	02 Reduce or remove livestock if municipal use water quality is endangered (0305) (10E)	
	03 Use only intensive grazing systems or remove livestock when recovery of range condition cannot be accomplished by an intensive grazing system (0325) (10E)	
	04 Improve range condition to fair or better or forage value rating to moderately high or better (0326) (10E)	
	05 Invest in cost-effective allotment management and associated range improvements. (0327) (10E)	

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF Range Resource Management (D02)

06 Invest in cost-effective grazing management and rangeland productivity improvements Where improvements include water developments, a water right in the name of the United States must be obtained
(0328) (10E)

Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)

01 Manage Forest Cover Types using the following harvest methods
- Clearcut in lodgepole and aspen,
- Shelterwood in interior ponderosa pine and mixed conifer, and
- Selection (group or single tree) in Engelmann spruce-subalpine fir

(0485) (10E)

a Apply harvest treatments to forest cover types as specified below on at least 80 % of the forest cover type Up to 20 percent of the type may be treated using other harvest methods specified in Forest Direction
(6074) (10E)

b Silvicultural Standards
(These standards may be exceeded on areas managed for old growth)

1 Clearcut

	Forest Cover Type		
	Lodgepole Pine-	Aspen	Other Forest Cover Types
Rotation Age	90-140 yrs	80-120 yrs	100 or more yrs
Growing Stock Level	80-120	N/A	60 to 120
Thinning Cycle	20-30 yrs	N/A	20 to 30 yrs

2 Two-Step Shelterwood

	Forest Cover Type	
	Interior	Other

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Silvicultural
Prescriptions
(E03, 06 & 07)

	Ponderosa pine & Mixed Conifer	Forest Cover Types
Rotation Age	100-160 yrs	100 or more yrs
Growing Stock Level	80-120	60-120
Thinning Cycle	20-30 yrs	20-30
First cut (seed cut) Remove 40 to 70 percent of the basal area or		
Cut to	BA 25-60	BA 20-60
Second Cut (removal cut) Remove all overstory when regenerated stand meets minimum stocking standards		

3 Three-Step Shelterwood

	Forest Cover Type	
	Interior Ponderosa pine & Mixed Conifer	Other Forest Cover Types
Rotation Age	100-160 yrs	100 or more yrs
Growing Stock Level	80-120	60-120
Thinning Cycle	20-30 yrs	20-30 yrs

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

CONTINUATION OF
Silvicultural
Prescriptions
(E03, 06 & 07)

First Cut (preparatory cut) Remove 10 to 40 percent of the basal area or		
Cut to	BA 60-80	BA 50-80
Second Cut (seed cut) Remove 40 to 50 percent of the remaining basal area or		
Cut to	BA 25-50 10-20 yrs after pre-paratory cut	BA 20-50 10-20 yrs after prepara-tory cut
Third Cut (removal cut) Remove all overstory when regenerated stand meets minimum stocking standards		
4 Selection		
	Forest Cover Type	
	Engelmann spruce-subalpine fir	Other Forest Cover Types
Residual BA	80-120	80-120
Cutting Cycle	20-30 yrs	20-40 yrs
(6294)	(10E)	

02 Apply intermediate treatments to maintain growing stock level standards
(0140) (10E)

03 Utilize firewood material using both commercial and noncommercial methods
(0147) (10E)